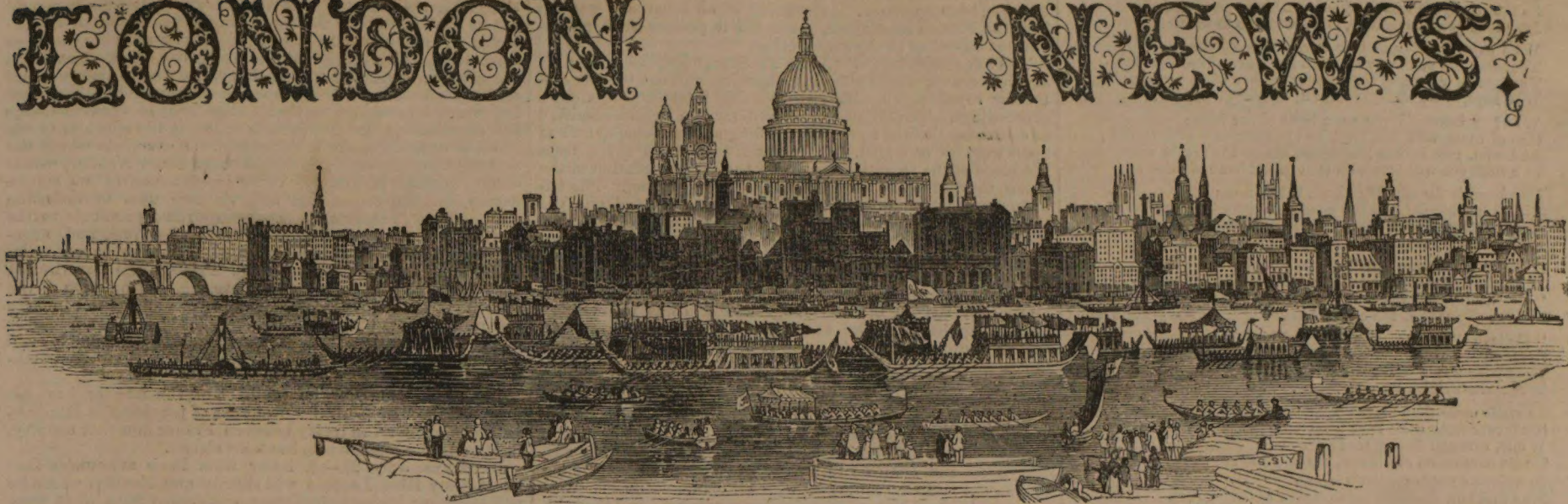


THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON

NEWS



No. 12.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1842.

[SIXPENCE.]

ELECTION PETITIONS AND CORRUPTION.

The Election Petition Compromises Committee have laid their report before Parliament, and it is a document in all senses important and remarkable—important as involving the great question of electoral liberty and purity, and remarkable as presenting the most astounding series of corrupt disclosures that ever startled a community into a conviction of the existence of any lurking moral and constitutional sore. There is a just confession to be made, too, after the perusal of the report, that Mr. Roebuck, who instituted his committee upon bold and broad charges and promises, has vindicated these promises abundantly, and made good his charges before the world. We are disposed to award him, upon these grounds, the praise which is due to manly, honest, and emphatically English conduct. He has dragged the giant of corruption from his bed of filth, and lifted him up in his hideous deformity before the loathing and astonished eyes of mankind. He has set him up in the pillory of public opinion, a landmark of disgrace, and shame, and hate. He has not allowed the acts of constituents, nor of known and powerful individuals, to compromise his career of inquiry and disclosure, but upon all alike has fixed his brand of guilt. Nor does he seem in this instance to have allowed personal predilections to creep into the question, or to have based his fabric of evidence upon any other than the strongest public grounds. Moreover, he has worked out his purpose with much daring and persevering intrepidity, in the teeth of powerful opponents, and under the weight of an obloquy, which it required either the pride of truth or the strength of Hercules to endure. We confess to having doubted the entire purity of his motives before, but conviction is forced upon us by his report; and we will neither be unjust enough to withhold from him the praise of patriotism now, nor ungenerous enough to deny the amount of good which is likely to result from his most complete triumph over public corruption on the one hand, and public slander on the other. He must be acknowledged to have beaten the *Times* newspaper by the arguments of practical evidence; and what is of infinitely more import to the country, to have bearded the lion of bribery in his den. And the public must also remember that, in this report, he does not speak alone, but by the corroborative voices of all who were associated with him upon the committee—men of various parties and honourable principles, and having only the ends of truth and justice within their view.

Let us now turn to the important facts that have been disclosed—and which amount in substance to this result; that, in several most important places of public election, the most heartless and abandoned profligacy has prevailed—that people, holding the franchise, have first sold themselves by wholesale—in groups, and droves, and classes, like cattle at a fair, and that they have afterwards been sold again by the high contractors for their votes—sold at struck bargains—handed over in the gross—made the marketable materials for promissory notes—I. O. U.'s—bills of exchange and bonds of forfeiture—and treated as such beasts perhaps deserved to be treated, but still in a manner quite as disgraceful to the seducers as the seduced. Take a few items of what your free-born Englishmen were content to court and submit to, and of what your high-born gentlemen could degrade themselves to achieve. Behold the debasing pictures, even though they make honesty indignant, and put human nature to the blush.

First Harwich returns two members to Parliament, and more than half its constituency sell themselves outright. It is in the evidence of the report—

"That the sum of money expended by Mr. Attwood for the election of himself and Major Beresford was, as nearly as the committee can ascertain, £6,800; and that of this sum a large portion was expended in direct bribery by the agents of the sitting members, and paid chiefly at periods subsequent to the election. This sum is exclusive of the money paid for the compromise. The person said to be employed for the purpose of receiving the money, and engaging others to distribute it, was a banker of the town, who has died since the election. That among thirty-three persons a sum of above £3,000 was distributed in direct bribes. That Major Beresford paid no part of this sum, he not having contributed to the expenses of the election. That the gross cost of the election on the part of Sir D. Le Marchant was, as nearly as can be ascertained, £1,500; and that a part of this sum, how much does not appear, was spent in an illegal manner; and £500 went to pay certain former outstanding accounts. That the gross cost of the election to Mr. Bagshaw was £500. And it appears also that the bills against Sir D. Le Marchant and Mr. Bagshaw, to the amount of between £300 and £400, remain yet unsettled."

Well, after all this corrupt infamy has been perpetrated to buy a constituency consisting of 182 (!) electors, the contending parties first petition against each other, and then "swop the seat," upon condition—

"1. That Major Beresford was to retire, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, within a month after May 3.

"2. That Sir D. Le Marchant was to be allowed to stand unopposed by Mr. Attwood and his agent.
"3. That Mr. Attwood should pay by way of deposit, as guarantee, £2500, which was to be forfeited, provided that the engagements entered into by Mr. Attwood on behalf of himself and Major Beresford were not fulfilled. Mr. Attwood himself stating that he considered that he had paid the sum of £2000 out and out. The remaining £500 was paid for Mr. Attwood by his agent, Mr. Currie.
"4. That the petitions against the return of the sitting members should all be immediately withdrawn.
"That the petitions were consequently withdrawn, and all further proceedings arrested."

We have no language to describe the abomination of all this transaction. We brand the four candidates as all alike disgraced; and if they plead personal ignorance of the bribery (which it seems most sickening hypocrisy to do), then they are as much disgraced by the compromise—we, for one of thousands who will think with us, value not their public honesty at a doit. As for the wretched electors they are an insult to manhood. But Harwich will be disfranchised of course.

At Lewes the same dehumanising and destructive system was carried on. Seven thousand pounds were spent in treating and bribery among the voters. The defeated party then threatened to punish the victors, for acts of which both had been guilty alike. To save expense and detection the seat was quietly sold or compromised; and if money did not pass to clinch the bargain, it is quite clear that exposure was dreaded and guilt connived at in the act of compromise alone.

At Reading we have only another episode of the same rascally shuffling and evasion; but here the gingerbread of corruption is again tipped with gold. A disgraceful arrangement is entered into, with the following rider to its scandalous condition:—

"That in the event of the petitioner's election not being effected in the way above proposed, the sitting members will forthwith pay (£2000) two thousand pounds to the petitioner.
"London, May 2, 1842.
"Witness, C. A. SAUNDERS.
"C. RUSSELL,
"CHELSEA."

These bargains speak for themselves; and it is to be hoped that they will speak with an universal voice to the country, that this horrid corruption may be rendered as helpless as it is infamous—and not only bestigmatized, but crushed.

Last, not least, we have the damning case of Nottingham. It does indeed crown the apex of the whole mountain of filth that has been piled up before the committee—it is the very crater of the seething and smoking *Ætna*, that has been so long bursting into flame.

In Nottingham there are between five and six thousand electors; and a pleasant, honest race of people they must be, when some £16,000 is required to get them to register, in favour of any party, their innocent and immaculate votes!

We need not go into the details of the bribery; it is enough to know they were handsomely bought and sold—that the election was bad in its core—that it was petitioned against vigorously—and that to quash proceedings, the following delectable memorandum was drawn out:—

("Memorandum.—London, May 4, 1842.)

"NOTTINGHAM ELECTION PETITIONS.

"It is expedient to settle the petitions now pending, and it is agreed that—
"1. All the petitions shall be abandoned.
"2. Within four days from this date one seat shall be vacated.
"3. The sum of £1000 to be paid to Messrs. Clarke, Fynmore, and Fladgate, within seven days from this date, in consideration of the expenses incurred in the petition.
"4. It is understood that Mr. Walker is to be returned at the election resulting from the above-mentioned vacancy; for security whereof, it is agreed, &c., &c.
"5. That a promissory note for £4000, signed by Sir John Cam Hobhouse or Sir George G. De H. Larpent, at one month from this date, shall be this day deposited with Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Bankers, London; and that James Bacon, Esq., and Sutton Sharpe, Esq., shall decide whether the above conditions have been honourably fulfilled; and if such referees (or, in case of their disagreement, an umpire appointed by them) shall decide that such conditions have not been honourably fulfilled, then the promissory note in question shall be handed to Mr. Walter; or returned to Sir John Cam Hobhouse or Sir George G. De H. Larpent, if such conditions have been honourably fulfilled.

DYSON, HALL, and PARKES.

"Agents to Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Sir George G. de H. Larpent.

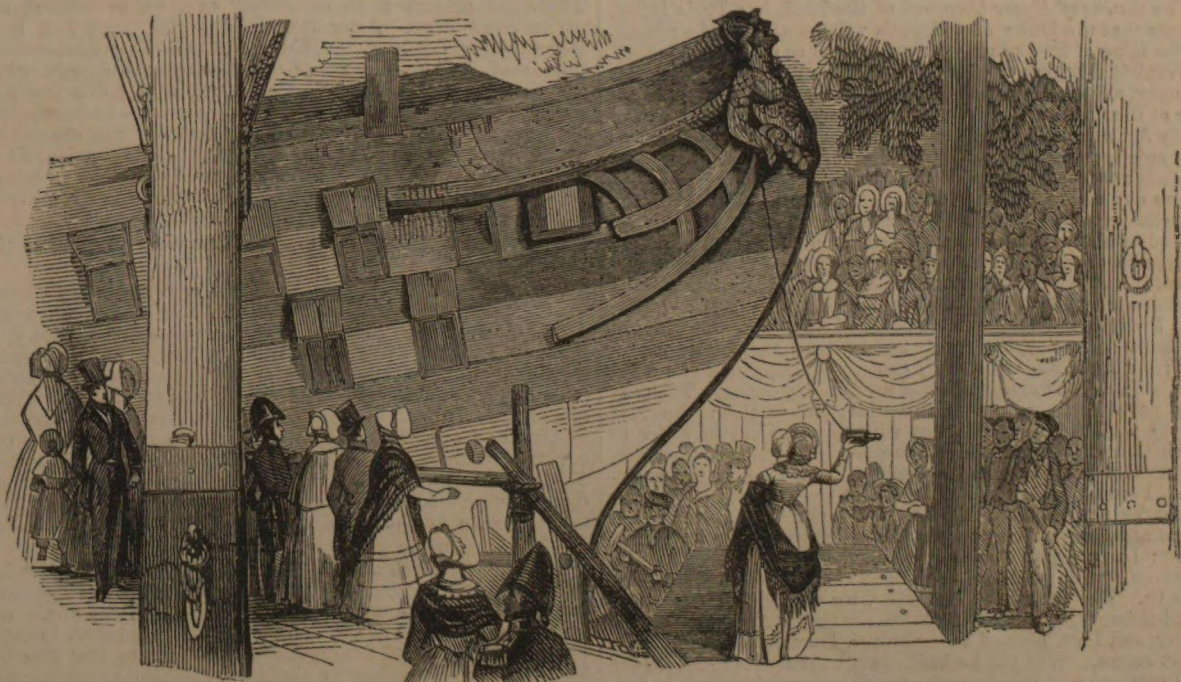
"W. M. FLADGATE,

"For the petitioners and Mr. Walter."

Sir John Hobhouse gives his £4000 promissory note, and Mr. Fladgate also acknowledges for Mr. Walter the receipt of £1000 for his share of the costs; and so Nottingham, and Sir George Larpent, and Sir John Hobhouse, and Mr. Walter, rejoice together in their diplomatic souls.

Now—with every consideration for the honest pride of the different constituencies involved, as well as for the fine feelings of the delicate gentlemen who have been bartering over their franchise—we record our deliberate opinion, that if they had been all of them committing and compounding felonies together, there would not have been an iota more of moral wrong adhering to their most unwashed characters, than we find covering, and fouling, and ulcerating them at the present time. Our doctrine is, that in nearly every case the compromise was as bad as the corruption; and at least, it was one of its direct fruits; and irrespective of all persons and all parties, we rejoice in the staring and authoritative disclosures that have been made—disclosures that must force a remedy upon the sterling common sense of the community, and tend to cleanse the sewers and sluices of our electoral system, in spite of the teeth of those who battle for its abuse.

We repeat that Mr. Roebuck has done his duty well—and in so doing it has done good service to the whole community besides.



Goliath! Goliath! strong-girt for the wave,
Light smiles from the lovely, loud shouts from the brave,
Shall greet you, fresh giant, with gladness, to-day,
As you breast the proud waters to plunge and to play!

To plunge and to play in the mad river's tide,
Till you join in your might your more boisterous bride
Till the ocean rolls round you her billows of foam,
And you find in the wild sea—wife, palace, and home!

Goliath! whence win you your threat-bearing name?
Who says, "Go forth in glory and sail unto fame;
Speed flight through the world on your war-sweeping wings,
The terror of nations—the queller of kings!"
Or on your peace-errand, repose on your deep,
Like the eagle watch-tired—the lion asleep!
So the strangers who see you so calm on your path,
May love you in slumber, but dread you in wrath?"
Who says, "Britain's star is above you—the eye
That watches your way through the waves from the sky—
That glows when you battle, that gleams when you rest,"
Who says, "Go forth, GOLIATH, on glory's behest?"

Who? A beautiful woman, a light of our isles;
One of those who win love, or spur courage with smiles;
And who, gay in her loveliness, clasps the bright wine,
In a flask she will break on that proud head of thine!

Her hand is the lily; her cheek is the rose;
Neath her touch, how the wine in its glass-prison glows!
How its sunny beads mount up, and sparkle, and flash,
Like her eyes, as she now sets them free with a dash!

A dash! all is over—the bottle she broke
With the one mystic word that her cherry lips spoke—
"Goliath!" All heard it, and shouted around,
Till the sky caught the echoes that rung from the ground!

"Goliath!" away! Now a grand bird of war,
Spread your wings and your sails, and your prowess afar!
Bear your way o'er the waters in grandeur and pride,
Like a sea-wedded warrior rejoiced in his bride!

In strife more than fourscore fierce thunder-voiced tongues
Shall roar forth their rage from your loud lion-lungs;
While, through flashes that follow shall gleam your proud form
On its mountains of billows, the King of the storm;

In quiet—a noble majestic repose
May find you reclining on sunshine or snows,
As silent and steady and true as the glaive
That leaps from its scabbard when war calls the brave.

And shall not the brave, and the noble, and good,
Young Giant, have life within thy ribs of wood,
And the Old Wall of England that floats on the sea
Gain spirit, and strength, and endurance, from thee?



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—A highly respectable and very numerous meeting of the English now in Paris met on Saturday afternoon, and voted an address of condolence to the King of the French. The *Gazette de France* had been seized at the Post-office, and at the printing-offices, on account of seditious articles on the Regency question.

(From the papers of Saturday.)—The King received M. Dupin yesterday evening; in the morning M. Guizot was received by the Duchess of Orleans. The Royal Ordinance, appointing the Duke de Nemours to be commander-in-chief of the army of operation on the Marne, has been officially published. The Prince de Joinville, whose arrival at Toulon we have announced, is expected to reach Paris in the course of to-day. The committee of linen manufacturers have just addressed a circular to the growers of hemp and flax, the linen manufacturers, and persons generally interested in the linen question, in which they express their fears that the treaty granted to Belgium will prove highly injurious to France.

The French Chambers were opened on Tuesday by the King of the French in person, surrounded by his four surviving sons, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier. No doubt was entertained in Paris but that the regency bill, providing for the case of the Count of Paris coming to the throne prior to the age of eighteen, at which his majority is to be fixed, and assigning the functions of regent to the uncles of the royal minor in the order of primogeniture, would pass by large majorities in both chambers. We need scarcely repeat that the guardianship of the Count of Paris, now the prince royal, and of the Duke de Chartres, his brother, will remain with the Duchess of Orleans. It was not anticipated that the dynastic opposition would allow the session to terminate without an attempt to upset the ministry.

The *Gazette of Upper Germany*, of the 22nd, in a Paris letter, affirms that the Duke of Orleans's will contained the phrase, "The King of France must carry a sword as well as a sceptre."

Frankfort letters of the 22nd inst., received in Paris last Monday, state that a distinguished diplomatist, a representative at the German Diet, was heard to say, "The sooner we are ready for war the better."

It appears that the works for the fortifications of Ulm and Rastadt are to be advanced with the greatest speed.

The day of the Duke of Orleans's death, the prefect of the Meurthe received a letter from the prince, accepting the *fete* offered to his royal highness by the town of Nancy. Having received a copy of this letter, we lay it before our readers, to whom it will not fail to be interesting, from being probably the last lines traced by the prince, the date being July 12:—"The kind invitation which you transmitted to me in the name of the town of Nancy, has really embarrassed me, my dear prefect; but I am happy to say I can accept this mark of politeness, without, however, failing in my military duties. The only way possible to attain this double end is this: the 21st July I will go through Nancy without stopping, in order to reach Lunéville early. I could inspect the division of dragoons, the 22nd and 23rd, in the morning. The 23rd, in the afternoon, I would return to Nancy, where the Duchess of Orleans would be arrived from Epinal. I would review the national guard and the garrison troops. I could then receive the authorities; I would give them a dinner; then, in the evening, the Duchess and I would go to the ball that the town desires to give us. The 24th, in the morning, we would set off to sleep at Phalsbourg, for, on the 25th, we are expected early at Strasbourg, and I am obliged to make the Duchess travel by very short stages. Will you be kind enough to express to the mayor and common councilmen my pleasure in receiving their invitation? and receive, my dear prefect, the assurance of my esteem. Your affectionate,

"FERDINAND PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

"Tuileries, July 12, 1842.

"P.S. Have the kindness to inform General Vilette officially of this change."

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—THE KING'S SPEECH.—PARIS, Tuesday, July 26.—The new parliament assembled this afternoon, the King presiding at the ceremony. The opening of the chambers was to have taken place on the 3rd of August, but owing to the frightful catastrophe now afflicting France, and the royal family, the period of convocation had been hastened. Interesting at all times as a meeting is of the French legislature, never did it present such an important aspect as at the actual crisis.

The announcement that Louis Philippe, notwithstanding his severe sorrows, would attend the opening, and deliver the customary royal speech, added a distressing interest to this day's proceedings. The tribunes reserved for the public, admitted of course by tickets, commenced filling at ten o'clock, and at noon were all occupied. Two rows of seats were taken from the place of the Deputies, to add to the accommodation of the ladies, most of whom were attired in deep mourning. The tribune from which the deputies speak was removed, and the President's bureau as well. In its place was a gilded arm chair, covered with red velvet, and on each side were two stools similarly decorated for the four surviving sons of the King. The first deputy who entered the chamber was M. Golberg, who, last session, introduced a bill to form a journal for the use of the house, but which was thrown out. M. Golberg has a mortal antipathy to the press personages, and he bestowed a mortal glance at their gallery when he entered. M. Janvier, a friend of M. Guizot, was the next deputy visible, but before noon the members arrived in great force, but I remarked that they did not form into groups on the floor of the house as formerly, and on looking into the *Salles des Pas Perdus*, I found the distinguished men having their confab in that locality. M. Thiers, as usual, was shaking hands with everybody and chatting in a very lively manner. M. Odilon Barrot was also very animated with his clan.

Thiers, with all his apparent liveliness, was looking, I thought, anxious. His hair is becoming greyer, and he looks shorter than ever. M. de Salvandy's *touquet* was quite unique. Lamartine, the poet, was philosophising, and Count Molé, who entered after all the peers had taken their seats to the right of the throne, appeared abstracted. The entrance of the diplomatic corps in the tribune reserved for them excited a sensation. The peers were very numerous, and had, besides their official costume (gold embroidered blue coats), crape on the left arm and sword. The council of state sat beneath the bench occupied by the ministers. At a little before one the latter entered. Marshal Soult, the president of the council, took the lead. M. Guizot took his seat next to the Marshal. M. Martin (du Nord), keeper of the seals: Duperré (marine), Teste (public works), Duchâtel (interior), and Lacave Laplagne (finance), were all at their posts.

At one o'clock the artillery booming within the walls of the chamber announced that the royal cortege had left the Tuileries. Several general officers entered the chamber and took their places on each side the royal platform. Seven royal carriages composed the procession, the first containing the King and his sons. On each side of the royal carriage, close to the windows, rode officers. A squadron of dragoons headed the cortege, and infantry, as well as cavalry, were the escort. The public was kept on the other side of the Seine, the gardens of the Tuileries having been also cleared. At twenty minutes past one the *huissier* of the chamber called out, "Le Roi," and the King entered it amidst deafening shouts of "Vive le Roi." Everybody stood up, and the King, tottering, with tears streaming down his cheeks, kept bowing and placing his hand to his heart. At length he sobbed out aloud, and dropped into his chair, whilst the cheering was renewed again and again, and the ladies—I may say men also—weeping piteously. The Duke de Nemours, the Duke d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke de Montpensier, sat on each side of the King. They were all in the respective uniforms of their regiments, the King being in that of the national guards, with crape round his arm, and wearing black gloves. The King, having put on his hat and spectacles, began to read the royal speech.

"Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,—In the grief which overwhelms me, deprived of that beloved son whom I thought destined to succeed me on the throne, and who was the glory and the consolation of my old days, I felt the necessity of advancing the moment of your assembling round me. We have a great duty to fulfil together. When it shall please God to call me to him, it is necessary that France and its constitutional monarchy be not for a moment exposed to any interruption in the exercise of the royal authority. You will have, then, to deliberate on the measures necessary to obviate, during the minority of my well-beloved grandson, this immense danger. The blow that has just struck me, does not make me ungrateful towards Providence, which still preserves to me children so worthy of my tenderness and of the confidence of France.

"Gentlemen,—Let us to-day ensure the repose and the security of our country. I will summon you later to resume, on affairs of state, the usual course of your labours."

It was really most distressing to watch the poor King struggling with his parental feeling during the delivery of the speech, and vainly essaying to pronounce it with steadiness. The royal princes were all deeply affected, as well as the entire assemblage. After the oaths of allegiance had been taken by the deputies, the Keeper of the Seals declared the session of 1843 open. The King then rose to depart, when the cheering was renewed. He walked with a firm step and was quite erect. He recovered his self-possession on leaving the chamber. The firing of artillery announced the conclusion of the ceremony, and the King re-entered the Tuileries at two o'clock. He will leave for Neuilly to-night. The National Guards along the lines cheered him, but there were some cries of "A bas Guizot à bas le Ministre de l'Etranger!"

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose were present at the royal sitting.

The funds rose when the speech was known at the Bourse.

SPAIN.—The correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Madrid, July 15, says, "I am happy to be able to inform you that the new Minister of Finance, whose principal claim to notoriety arose in the first instance out of his patriotic sentiment, 'to make short accounts with the creditors of the nation,' has been induced to proceed (for the present) on a more civilised system, and even to take some steps to render justice to our suffering countrymen. He has entered into a contract with Messrs. O'Shea and Co., for the payment of last half-year's gale due to the British Auxiliary Legion, and I understand that the proceeds are to be despatched to-day or to-morrow to London."

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S MARRIAGE.—We find the following in the *Swabian Mercury*:—"The continued efforts of the English Cabinet to give to the Queen of Spain a Prince of Coburg for husband have excited a high degree of interest in Austria, as the Duke of Coburg-Cohary belongs to that country by his large possessions in Hungary. Recently, the King of the French addressed Duke Ferdinand as *Royal Highness*, which gave rise to much comment, although it was, perhaps, a mere expression of politeness. It is certain, however, that the English Cabinet has taken steps to insure to this ducal family the title of royal highness, and it is even said that Queen Victoria has addressed an autograph letter to this effect to a German Sovereign."

PORTUGAL.—The accompanying despatches were received, per Lady Mary Wood, steamer, at Falmouth, with Peninsular mails, and bear date from Gibraltar, 14th; Cadiz, 15th; Lisbon, 18th; and from Oporto and Vigo, on the 19th instant.

LISBON, July 18.—The business transacted in the Cortes last week, offers but little interesting. In the Upper Chamber, Count Lavradis moved that the newly-created peers should not be allowed to take their seats in the house, which was rejected. The government was interrogated respecting the news from Goa, which state that the troops had revolted, and that the governor-general, Lopes de Lima, had fled to Bombay, and that a provisional government had been established. The most important information is, that a large body of Spanish troops are approaching the frontiers, in order, it is reported, to enforce, if necessary, the fulfilment of the exactions which the Spanish Government have made through Senor Aguilar, who is daily expected in Lisbon, viz. compensations of no simple nature for the compulsion and violence used towards the four gallegos in Oporto, to accompany some criminals to the scaffold, which made a great stir at the time, and negotiations of not a very favourable kind to the Portuguese, relative to the free navigation of the Tagus. The government here has issued a decree for the immediate completion of the enlistment of 4295 recruits, which are yet wanting to complete the number voted for in December, 1841; and commissariat orders have also been forwarded to the military arsenal, to send without delay to Elvas, and other frontier towns, stores, ammunition, &c.

BELGIUM.—The Belgian minister of the interior has addressed a circular to all the governors of provinces in Belgium, announcing that the treaty between France and that country, relative to the linen trade, has been signed.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—A letter from Paris announces that his Majesty King Leopold will shortly quit Neuilly, where he will leave her Majesty the Queen, and return for a third time to Brussels.

July 22.—The Duchess of Kent is expected very shortly at Brussels, where she will stay for some days. The King had made several promotions and nominations in the army on the anniversary of his inauguration.

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 11.—Yesterday evening a salute of artillery announced to the inhabitants of this city the arrival of the imperial family, and of his Majesty the King of Prussia at the palace of Isagen. The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the black eagle of the first class on Prince Alexander Gitsen, and on Prince Vassilichikoff, president of the council of the Emperor.—*Journal de St. Petersburg*, July 12.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 21st inst. states, that the news of the death of the Duke of Orleans caused the funds to fall 1½ per cent. at Berlin. A courier was immediately despatched with the intelligence to the King, who was at Königsberg.

We have received from the Levant a mass of correspondence, but it contains few particulars of interest.

Our private letters from Beyrout of the 1st instant announce that there had not been any fresh disturbances at Lebanon. The Druses, who had been carried off thence, still remained in the prisons at Beyrout. The emir Abdallah, of Gazir, had quitted the British frigate on board which he had sought protection. He had received a formal promise from the Turkish authorities that he would not be further molested, on condition that he should not return to his own district for some time. The French corvette *Cornaline* had arrived at Beyrout.

EGYPT.—ALEXANDRIA, July 6.—The following proclamation has been published in the *Alexandria Commercial Gazette*, as emanating from the British Consulate:—"We, John Lawrence Stoddart, her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Alexandria, in Egypt, instigated by the considerations on which were based the Regulations of his highness the Pacha of Egypt, in date of 9th November, 1834, decree as follows:—1. That any individual British subject who shall come to Egypt, with the intention of establishing himself, shall prove during the first day of his arrival his means of subsistence, and present to his consulate a guarantee among the respectable inhabitants of the country, who shall answer for the integrity of his moral conduct. 2. Every individual, already established in Egypt, shall fulfil the prescribed conditions of the preceding article. 3. Any captain who shall have brought passengers incapable of procuring the prescribed qualifications shall be obliged to take them back to Europe at his own risk and peril.—(Signed) J. L. STODDART, Alexandria, June 30, 1842."

Our intelligence from Alexandria of the 6th inst. states that Said Pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali, a youth of twenty-two years of age, had been appointed admiral-in-chief of the Egyptian fleet. The Viceroy had suffered a serious loss by the death of Selim Bey, one of the most distinguished officers of the Egyptian army, and general-in-chief of the artillery, who died of a *coup de soleil* in the thirty-third year of his age. The plague continued to rage at Alexandria.

A letter from Alexandria, of the 26th ult., states that on the preceding day a French vessel, despatched for the purpose from Marseilles, had brought the intelligence of the failure of Messrs. Briggs, Thurburn, and Co., of London. One of the partners of the house in Alexandria connected with that firm, waited on the minister, Boghos Bey, with the news, and was accompanied by him to the palace to communicate it to the Pasha, who expressed much sympathy at the misfortune, and handsomely offered to Messrs. Briggs and Co., of Alexandria, whatever aid they might desire; but it appears that none was required.

GREECE.—ATHENS, July 10.—On the 3rd inst., the Danish frigate *Thetis* arrived at the Piræus, having on board Prince Frederick William of Hesse Electoral, heir presumptive to the throne of Denmark. His royal highness embarked yesterday on board the *Otho* steamer for Nauplia, from whence he proceeds to Syria to join the French steamer, which takes him to Constantinople. The *Vanguard*, 80, Captain Sir David Dunn; the *Cambridge*, 78, Captain Barnard, and *Phoenix* steamer, arrived here on the 4th instant. It is understood that Sir Stratford Canning considers it advisable to have an English naval force in the Levant to watch the movements of that of France. Admiral Lasus was at Syria a few days since, and embarked health-office guardians, with whom he proceeded to Paros. The *Phoenix* left last night for Constantinople. The *Vanguard* and *Cambridge* sailed this morning for Syria and the Dardanelles. The *Monarch*, 84, is gone to Malta.

A letter from Constantinople, July 6, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, mentions a rumour that Sir Stratford Canning had announced his intention of giving in his resignation, if coercive means should not be resorted to for the purpose of compelling the Porte to make the required concessions on the Syrian question. No fact is mentioned, however, to give an air of probability to this rumour.

WEST INDIES.—The Trinidad papers make a special complaint of the inconvenience the merchants of that island sustained in the despatch of their mail to meet the general West India mail, which appears to have been caused by the interference of the new company's agent in the transmission of their letters. The agricultural report for the month of May states that the unfavourable condition of the weather had almost put an end to sugar making, but as the crop was almost completed, this was of no material importance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat on the woolsack. The Poor-law Amendment Continuance Bill, the Irish Fisheries Bill, and several private bills, were read a first time. The Poor-law Amendment Bill to be read a second time on Tuesday; and the peers to be summoned.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

Several estate and private bills were read a third time, and passed.—On the order of the day being read for going into committee on the Copyright of Designs Bill, Mr. M. PHILLIPS objected to a measure of so much importance being discussed on Saturday, particularly after a week of excessive labour. After two divisions for adjournment, and a long and tedious conversation, the bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported.—The committee on the Newfoundland Bill was postponed until Wednesday next.—The Lunacy Bill was read a second time.—The Manchester, Birmingham, and Bolton Police Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, who continued indisposed.—Lord CAMPBELL postponed till Thursday the motion to prohibit the hearing of members of the House of Commons as counsel at their lordships' bar. He did this on account of the absence of the Lord Chancellor, the cause of which he deeply regretted.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE postponed the second reading of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill until Friday.—A conversation took place between the Bishop of London and Lord WHARNcliffe on the subject of national education, at the conclusion of which the Lord President distinctly denied that Government had any intention to establish normal schools in which religious instruction was not to be included.—The Earl of Devon moved the re-commitment of the Mines and Collieries Bill.—Lord BROUGHAM forcibly admonished their lordships of the danger of any rash and excessive interference with the labour of the people in the manner in which they should deal towards their children.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in support of his objections to the measure, read several communications, for which we refer to our report. The noble marquis moved an amendment to refer the bill to a select committee.—The Earl of Devon, Lord HATHERTON, and the Earl of GALLOWAY opposed the amendment.—The Earl of RADNOR supported it.—Their lordships then divided.—For the original motion, 49; for Lord Londonderry's amendment, 3; majority, 46.—In committee, several amendments were proposed and negatived.—An amendment limiting the powers of inspectors to report to the cases which they had examined, and to the fact of the provisions of the act having been attended to or otherwise in each distinct case, was adopted on the motion of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY.—The remaining clauses having been agreed to, the house resumed, the report was read, and the third reading was fixed for Friday.—The Exchequer Bills Preparation Bill was read a third time and passed.—The other Bills on the table were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., took the oath and his seat for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the room of T. Q. Harris, Esq., unseated by the report of a committee.—Sir R. PEEL laid on the table, by command of her Majesty, the papers relating to the commercial treaty between this country and Portugal.—On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, the Joint Stock Banks Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of going into committee of supply, Mr. T. DUNCAN moved for papers relating to the imprisonment of certain persons in the county of Stafford for attending a Chartist lecture.—Mr. HUME seconded the motion.—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the motion, on the ground chiefly of the inexpediency of a political interference by that house of the administration of justice.—A debate ensued, in which Mr. E. BULLER, Mr. AGLIONY, Mr. HAWES, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. O'CONNELL, Sir R. INGLIS, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, Mr. SHELL, Sir R. PEEL, Viscount PALMERSTON, Mr. VILLIERS, Mr. EWART, and Mr. M. PHILLIPS took part; the house divided.—For the motion, 32; against 116; majority, 84.—On the question that the house resolve itself into committee being again put, Mr. S. CRAWFORD called the attention of the house to the state of the poor in Ireland, and moved, "That the distressed state of Ireland loudly called on the house and the Government to consider the means of affording them some relief."—Lord ELIOT said that, having made the best inquiries on the subject, he could not admit that there was anything in the condition of Ireland to inspire despondency. On the contrary, a general improvement of the people and the country was in progress. He did not think that the distress was anything more than the partial distress which almost yearly took place.—Mr. O'CONNELL did not think any practical good could arise from the motion.—The motion was withdrawn, and the house resolved itself into committee.—Several votes were passed without opposition.—On the motion that the sum of £12,434 be voted for defraying the charges of the officers, &c., of the household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. HUME disapproved of this expense, and would gladly see the Lord-Lieutenant's office abolished altogether. He understood the present Lord-Lieutenant was about to be withdrawn.—Sir R. PEEL said the hon. gentleman's reference to the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was a peculiarly unhappy one, for he could assure him that so far from his lordship being about to be withdrawn, his conduct in the administration of the affairs of that country had met with the most decided approbation of her Majesty's Government. The Lord-Lieutenant was about to leave Ireland for a short period, in order to re-establish his health, which they all felt to be so highly valuable.—On the vote of £50,000 for carrying on the improvements of the Caledonian Canal, Sir G. CLERK stated that this vote had been founded upon the recommendations contained in Sir Edward Parry's report.—Mr. WILLIAMS objected to the vote, and characterized the measure as a job.—Sir R. PEEL supported the grant, which, after a few words from Mr. F. FRENCH, was agreed to.—On the proposal of the vote of £22,100 for the expenses of the coinage, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, in reply to questions from hon. members opposite, that 337,120 new sovereigns, 419,000 half-sovereigns, 95,400 half-crowns, and 334,000 shillings, had been lately issued.—The vote was then agreed to.—£60,000 was then granted to enable her Majesty to grant gratuities to the officers, seamen, and marines lately employed on the coast of Syria.—Several other votes having been taken without opposition, the house resumed.—Lord ELIOT obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the numbers and define the boundaries of the several parishes of the county of Dublin.—Lord STANLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue the Western Australia Act.—The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, the Lord Chancellor's indisposition still preventing his attendance.—The Duke of WELLINGTON, in moving the second reading of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, expressed the satisfaction which, as one of those who had originally approved the measure, he felt at its general operation. In many cases it had certainly been carried too far—buildings, which had acquired the nickname of bastilles, had been unnecessarily erected, and these had been so constructed as to inflict uncalculated deprivation upon the inmates. He had seen much of the practical working of the system, however, and was satisfied with the general management. The noble duke then proceeded to enumerate the alterations and deficiencies in the present bill, and concluded by promising that whatever additions might be required to render it complete should be introduced early next session.—Earl STANHOPE had hoped that ministers would have asked only a continuation for one year of powers which in former times would not have been tolerated for a day. He cited a number of authorities, beginning with Coke and Blackstone, and reaching down to the opinions delivered by the present Lord Chancellor and the judges, to prove that the powers vested in the commissioners were unconstitutional; and attributed a large proportion of the existing distress to the operation of the Poor-law, and especially to the prohibition of out-door relief, by which all who required assistance were compelled to submit to imprisonment within the walls of buildings which had justly earned the name of "bastilles." The principle originally acted upon was to discontinue altogether out-door relief; but this had been found impossible, from an apprehension of its consequences. A fearful increase of crime, however, and a general destitution among the labouring classes, had been the result of its partial operation; while, so far from economy being secured, the rates had in many instances been trebled. The noble lord then noticed briefly the want of a court of appeal for the labourer and the mock investigations into cases of hardship by the assistant commissioners; and, after remarking upon the danger of rebellion against such atrocious oppression as the law permitted, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Lord BROUGHAM complained of the constant repetition of vague declamation against the bill, and reproved Lord Stanhope for having, by appealing to the passions of the people, tempted them to forsake their allegiance.—The amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill then read a second time.—The County Courts Bill was read a third time; and several other bills having been forwarded a stage, their lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. V. SMITH, Mr. ESTCOURT, and the O'CONNOR DON, were sworn members of the general committee of elections, in the room of three members who had resigned.—Mr. WYSE was defeated by a majority of 96 to 41 in an attempt to

introduce into the Birmingham Grammar School Estate Bill clauses to alter its constitution, the most important of which was a clause to add to the governing body five of the Birmingham town council *ex officio*. The bill, without these deteriorating clauses, was read a third time and passed.—In reply to Sir F. BURDETT, Sir R. PEEL stated, that in pursuance of the undertaking of Lord John Russell on the part of her Majesty's Government, he felt bound to propose an address to her Majesty, praying for the erection of public monuments to Lord Exmouth, Lord de Saumarez, and Sir Sidney Smith; and in reply to a subsequent question by Mr. HAWES, the right hon. baronet, said he should make the motion during the present session.—In reply to Mr. F. FRENCH, Sir R. PEEL stated that he had received an assurance from the Portuguese Government that an arrangement would be made for the discharge, by half-yearly instalments, of the claims of the Portuguese legion.—Mr. HUME and Mr. BROTHKROFT objected to the proposal to erect monuments at the public expense to the gallant officers above mentioned.—A conversation arose on the subject of a passage in a recent sermon of the Rev. H. Melville, which had been quoted by Mr. M. Gibson in a former debate. It was introduced by Mr. KEMBLE, for the purpose of vindicating the rev. gentleman, whom he stated to be his relation, and the object was fully accomplished.—The Colonial Passengers Bill was read a third time; and on the question that the bill do pass, a discussion took place, in the course of which several members argued against the measure, as creating a new kind of slavery.—Lord STANLEY made a very able and effective speech in support of the bill, which, on a division, was passed by a majority of 118 to 24.—The Assessed Taxes (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the report of the Parish Constables Bill was received, after considerable opposition.—Several bills having been advanced in their respective stages, the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he should, on Friday, move the three following resolutions:—"That the compromises of election petitions, as brought to the knowledge of this house, by the report of the committee on election proceedings, must, if for the future they be allowed to pass without punishment or censure, tend to bring this house into contempt with the people, and thereby seriously to diminish its power and authority. That all such practices are hereby declared to be a violation of the liberties of the people, and a breach of the privileges of this house; which it will in all future cases strictly inquire into, and severely punish. That whereas in the late elections for Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Reading, Falmouth, Penryn, and Bridport, the present laws have been found insufficient to protect the voters from the mischievous temptations of bribery, it is ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue no writ for any election of members for the said towns, till further legislative enactments have been adopted to protect the purity of elections."—Mr. C. BULLER moved the order of the day for the committee on the Bribery at Elections Bill (No. 2).—Mr. MACKINNON, who had given notice of a motion for postponing this committee until that day three months, now opposed the measure on three grounds.—First, that it is an anomaly to examine a party on oath, as the 26th clause of this bill gives power of examining him, in order to his own crimination; secondly, that a mixed tribunal of peers and members of the House of Commons is unconstitutional in its very composition; and thirdly, that the levy of a rate, as proposed in clause 32, upon all the voters of a constituency in which bribery shall have been discovered, is a punishment of the innocent for the guilty. The hon. member, however, forbore from pressing the motion of which he had given notice.—The bill then went into committee.—On the first clause, declaring payment of head-money to be bribery, a great deal of talk took place, different members proposing specifically to prohibit various particular practices, and others objecting to particularize any, lest an inference should be raised that the law sanctioned everything not so particularized.—Sir R. PEEL was especially desirous to discourage treating, as well before as after the test of the writ.—Mr. C. BULLER, who had the conduct of the bill, at length postponed the clause for further consideration.—The concluding lines of the 2nd clause, which subject members, candidates, and agents, to examination by an election committee, were resisted by Sir R. INGLIS, lest they should be construed to give what, however, the Attorney-General said that, in point of law, they did not give, the power of compelling those parties to criminate themselves.—Mr. C. BULLER observed, and was confirmed by the Solicitor-General in the observation, that the examination authorized was not into bribery, but only into compromise.—Mr. DARBY moved to expunge the words conferring this authority.—Mr. ESCOTT did not wish to shelter corruption, but he objected to investigate it by new and hitherto illegal means; and he thought there was no way of examining the parties as to the compromise, without examining them as to the bribery by which the compromise had been occasioned.—Mr. C. BULLER answered, that under this clause the candidate or agent would be asked only what had occasioned the compromise; and if he answered that it had been occasioned by bribery, this clause would not authorize the committee to inquire into the circumstances of it.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then proposed, for the removal of any doubt, to add the words, "subject to the ordinary rules of evidence."—Mr. O'CONNELL objected thus to shelter the parties. If they were innocent, they would answer willingly; and if they were guilty, he had no sympathy with them. With respect to an intimation thrown out by Sir R. INGLIS, that intimidation was at least as serious an offence as bribery, Mr. O'CONNELL, with the softest manner, and a visage of the profoundest gravity, professed his horror of intimidation, and his readiness to concur in any measure that could prevent it. The only resource, however, that occurred to him was the ballot.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL referred to the practice of examining a party on the trial of an issue from the Court of Chancery, which examination was often directed by the court, but always took place, subject to the ordinary rules of evidence. That clause passed, with this and some other amendments of less importance; but these alterations were regarded by Mr. AGLIONY as so mutilating to the bill, that he avowed his hope of seeing Lord John Russell, who is the parent of it, come forward next year with an avenging proposal of ballot and extended suffrage.—Sir R. INGLIS asked, whether it would be worth the while of Ministers to consume any more time upon a bill, of which the first clause had now wasted several hours, and which there was obviously no chance of passing into law during the present session?—Sir R. PEEL said, he would not encourage the proceeding, if he were hopeless of completing the measure in this session; but if it should be so completed, it could hardly fail to have a beneficial effect, in the way of warning, upon such elections as might take place during the recess. He would recommend that the committee should now proceed, without needless consumption of further time.—Mr. DARBY observed, that there would be very few petitions on the ground of bribery, when it should once be understood that the petitioner was precluded from getting the seat by means of compromise. Mr. DARBY objected to the principle of the 5th clause, which allows petitions alleging general bribery to be presented at the public expense after the expiration of the time limited for presenting election petitions. Such ulterior petitions, though not allowed to affect the seats, would be generated extensively by vexatious and revengeful motives, which would be indulged without control where the public was to defray the cost.—Mr. C. BULLER said that there was a check in the section, which requires the petitioning party to enter into recognizance for paying costs in case of his petition being voted frivolous and vexatious.—Mr. HAWES likewise objected to the clause; his opinion, however, being that no one would petition when there was no chance of getting the seat.—Mr. HENLEY called the attention of the house to the anomalous position in which they would be placed if a member whom an election committee had seated, were three months afterwards pronounced by a new committee to have been guilty of extensive bribery, in spite of which he would be still entitled to sit and vote.—The gallery was cleared for a division; but during the exclusion of strangers the debate was resumed. The division, however, was not long delayed, and the result of it was the adoption of the clause.—The section which provides for the recognizance, having limited its amount to 200*l.*, an amount obviously too small to check vexatious petitions, Sir R. PEEL proposed that it should be increased to 500*l.*, which was agreed to.—The 14th and following clauses, which went to constitute a mixed commission of peers and members of Parliament for prosecuting any such inquiry into extensive bribery as should have been recommended by a report from a committee of the House of Commons, were objected to by Mr. O'CONNELL, and by several other members, on the score of privilege.—Mr. ROEBUCK advised that this part of the subject should stand over till next year, when there must be a revision of the tribunal for the trial of election committees, and probably a delegation of some of the powers of the house to functionaries having competent legal knowledge, and free from party bias.—Sir R. INGLIS took the same view—not without expressing some surprise at finding a concurrence of opinion between himself and Mr. ROEBUCK. He regarded these clauses as a surrender of the privileges of the house.—Sir R. PEEL thought this was no question of privilege, but a question of legislation; for if the inquiry before the mixed commission would go only to the question of disfranchising the borough, which must eventually be a matter of both Houses of Parliament equally.—He therefore, saw no objection to the proposed commission on the score of principle. He intimated a doubt, however, whether at this period of the session it might not be expedient to omit these clauses; and he was persuaded that even without them the bill would have effected great benefits.—Mr. BERNAL recommended it to Mr. C. Buller to withdraw these clauses; but Mr. T. DUNCAN exhorted him to persevere in them. A good deal more of time was wasted in unprofitable talk. Then Mr. C. BULLER intimated some disposition to try the feeling of the house by taking a division on the first of the clauses, but was ultimately induced, by the counsel of Sir R. Peel, to withdraw them all.—The 26th clause, authorizing election committees, and the tribunals constituted under this bill, to require answers from candidates and others to all questions, even when those answers might criminate themselves, was questioned by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Mr. C. BULLER defended it as essential to the bill, and as removing the greatest existing bar to the discovery of truth.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had the strongest objection to this clause, more especially as it was followed by another, affording to witnesses a prospective indemnity against all penalties, and thus holding out to them, beforehand, an encouragement to enter upon a career of corruption; but, independently of that subsequent clause, the principle of this compulsory crimination was a most objectionable one; and he denied the doctrine that it was more important to obtain convictions for bribery than to preserve the great moral rules of evidence. This was the tyrant's plea, who sought to introduce new laws for special cases.—Mr. O'CONNELL maintained the expediency of the enactment. He did not think there could be much previous encouragement to crime in a clause which thus provided for its eventual detection.—Mr. PARKER was of opinion that a distinction might be not unjustly drawn between the case of that agent who, having partaken in the offence, had no fair title to protection, and the case of that agent whose only knowledge of such offence was derived from the information professionally communicated to him by one of the parties for the conduct of the defence.—Lord PALMERSTON argued that the indemnity clause would not encourage bribery, because no man could tell beforehand that he would be one of the persons protected. He considered this a very essential part of the bill. Accomplishes were admitted in all cases; and even in high treason the Crown could obtain the evidence of any offender by a pardon.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL maintained, from the experience of other countries, that these powers are not conducive to the discovery of truth. As to the indemnity, the analogy put by Lord Palmerston failed, for the Crown, though it could pardon a crime, could not pardon it prospectively. Bribery though a great crime, was not the greatest of crimes; and, if this principle were adopted as to bribery, it might be applied to every other offence. Much had already been done to put down bribery; on every petition proceeding upon the commission of it, as the late general election, the member had been unseated; and when the fact should be generally known the offence would be effectually checked.—Mr. SHELL proposed to add words enact-

ing that no man's answers, thus obtained, should be given in evidence against him.—The committee divided, rejecting the clause by a majority of 80 against 39.—The next clause was advocated by Mr. AGLIONY and others, but condemned by Sir R. PEEL, who expressed his strong objection to a statutory prospective indemnity. Upon this Mr. C. BULLER gave up the clause; but Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, though it was now one o'clock, thought fit to waste a little more time in a division.—The enactments for throwing the costs of petitions under this bill upon the counties, cities, or boroughs where the bribery had been practised, were all struck out.—The clause abolishing the bribery oath was opposed by Mr. ESCOTT and Mr. SHELL, and withdrawn by Mr. BULLER; and thus the bill passed through committee.—The house adjourned at half-past two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor, who appeared to retain little trace of his recent indisposition, occupied the woolsack.—On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Exchequer-bills Preparation Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of the Earl of Ripon, the Customs Acts Amendment Bill (No. 2) was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Poor Law Bill was committed, and all the clauses were agreed to.—Lord CAMPBELL moved the adoption of a standing order against hearing members of the other House of Parliament at the bar in the character of counsel.—The Lord Chancellor, in an able speech, resisted the motion.—Lord BROUGHAM also opposed the motion.—After some remarks from the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, replied to by Lord CAMPBELL, the motion was negatived without a division.—The Limitation of Actions (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The appointment of a committee to try the merits of the Athlone election was fixed for the 23rd of August current.—On the motion of Sir G. CLERK, the Court of Exchequer (England) Bill was read a third time and passed.—In reply to a question from Mr. DIVETT, in respect to the negotiations on the claims of British subjects upon France, Sir R. PEEL said that he had a strong feeling upon the subject of those claims, and although the expectations he had formerly expressed were not realised, he continued to entertain full confidence that justice would eventually be done by a great and honourable nation like France.—Sir J. GRAHAM and Sir R. PEEL severely repudiated reports concerning interviews with deputations, and said that if they continued to put forth inaccurate statements, Ministers would be compelled to refuse interviews or to maintain a sullen silence.—Captain FITZROY moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the examination of merchant captains.—Mr. A. CHAPMAN seconded the motion, which was agreed to.—Mr. ROEBUCK moved the three resolutions respecting compromises of contested elections.—Mr. C. RUSSELL, Mr. HAWES, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, Sir R. PEEL, and several other members, opposed the resolutions.—Viscount CHILSEA and Mr. HUME supported the resolutions.—After a few words from Mr. V. SMITH, Mr. AGLIONY, Mr. S. CRAWFORD, and Mr. ROEBUCK in reply, the house divided.—For the resolution, 47; against it, 136; majority 89.—The second and third resolutions were negatived without a division.—Several bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.—On the motion of the Duke of Buccleuch the South Australian Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The Poor-law Commission Continuance Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The Court of Chancery Officers Abolition Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE withdrew the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill for the present session, in consequence of the state of public business.—The Earl of GLENALG called the attention of the house to the excessive allowance for travelling expenses made to the assistant poor-law commissioners in Ireland.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that those expenses, if too high, would be reduced by the Treasury.—Their lordships then adjourned to Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.—Mr. SHELL complained of a breach of privilege; that in the *Morning Herald* report of the debate on the Bribery Bill, he was represented to have said that in his opinion in Ireland the bribery oath was no check to the practice, and that it was frequently violated. He had uttered no such sentiment: what he had said was, that the oath was a very great restraint.—Sir J. GRAHAM said he perceived by the notice paper that the hon. member for Finsbury intended to present a petition from Dr. McDowell this evening, respecting the Deftford Chartist, and to submit a motion to the house upon it. He understood that the person whose grievance was intended to be brought under the consideration of the house was not in custody, but at large on bail. At present, therefore, there was no personal grievance suffered; had there been, he would not have asked the hon. gentleman to postpone his motion. But as the parties were at large, it would be a great convenience if he would adhere to the customary usage in presenting petitions, and give notice of the precise motion he intended to make.—Mr. T. DUNCAN would be happy to accede to the proposal of the right hon. baronet, and would postpone his motion on condition that he should have precedence on Monday. (Hear, hear, from Sir James Graham.)—Mr. HUME presented a petition from Puntua Shean, the deposed Rajah of Sattarah, who was now a state prisoner at Benares. He solicited from the house a consideration of his case, and an investigation into the treatment which he had received; that the vast power of England need fear no alarm, and that it would tarnish the glory of her Majesty's reign if an individual, once her Majesty's faithful ally, now her prisoner, did not receive her protection. That was the petition which he had received, and as it was one of importance, he begged to bring it up, and to move that it be printed.—After some conversation on the subject of the importation of American flour, the house went into committee.—Several votes were agreed to, after much desultory discussion.—When the house had resumed, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved the issue of a new writ for Nottingham.—Sir R. INGLIS seconded the motion.—In an able argument, supported the motion, which was carried without a division.—On the report of the Canada Loan Bill Mr. HUME divided the house against the measure.—For the resolution, 89; against it, 9; majority, 80.—After some bills had been advanced a stage, the house adjourned.



THE CHURCH.

On Sunday, the 31st inst., an ordination will be holden by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon.

PREFERRMENTS.—The Hon. and Rev. Francis Grey, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Rectory of Morpeth. The Rev. John George Gifford, M.A., of St. John's College, curate of St. James's Piccadilly, to the incumbency of St. Matthew's Church, Spring-gardens, London. The Rev. John Bownes, head-master of the Royal Free Grammar School at Northallerton, to the incumbency of Hutton Bonville, near Northallerton, vacant by the death of the Rev. George Ford Clark; patroness, Miss Peirse. The Rev. Frederick Robertson, M.A., has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Cheltenham. The Rev. Joseph Green, M.A., recently appointed to the rectory of Owmby, has been presented by Lord Monson to the vicarage of Cammeringham, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Banks, B.D. The Rev. John W. Grier, nephew to the late Archbishop of Dublin, to the incumbency of Ambleside, near Stourbridge; patron, the Earl of Stamford. The Rev. W. M. Green, to the living of Chapel Russel, Pallaskey, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Waller. The Rev. Augustus C. L. Coghlan, A.B., to the curacy of Templemacraggy, in the diocese of Cloyne, vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, to the curacy of Innishannon, in the diocese of Cork.

HIGH STEWARDSHIP OF WESTMINSTER.—This office has been conferred by the Dean and Chapter on his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who is a member of St. John's College, in this University. It had been recently held by Lord Sidmouth, who has resigned.

THE BISHOP OF CASHEL.—Private accounts continue to report unfavourably of the state of the Bishop of Cashel's health. No amendment appears to be taking place; and the venerable prelate is yet unable to comply with the recommendation of his physicians to try the effects of a change of climate.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF FERNS.—The very Rev. Peter Brown, Dean of Ferns, and Incumbent of Gorey for upwards of fifty years, died at Gorey on the 21st inst.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Thomas Corfield, B.A., aged 34, vicar of Much Wenlock, Salop. At the College, Warwick, aged 82, the Rev. George Innes, M.A., fifty years master of the King's School, and rector of Hilperton, Wilts. At Weston Favell, the Rev. Robert Hervey, Knight, rector of Weston Favell, and vicar of Earls Barton, in his 79th year. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Ross Bromfield, M.A., prebendary of Lichfield, vicar of Grandborough, Warwickshire, and late vicar of Nampton, in the same county. In Jamaica, in his 58th year, the Rev. John Henry Gegg, B.D., formerly of Uphill, Somerset. At Drinkston, Suffolk, aged 37, the Rev. Robert Leman Page, M.A. The Rev. George Lawson, vicar of Heversham, Westmoreland.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich has announced his intention of holding the next general ordination for his diocese, in the cathedral church of Norwich, on Sunday, August 7.

The *Malta Mail*, a new paper published in the island, and just received, contains a full report of the meeting of the British inhabitants at Valletta, held for the purpose of aiding the endowment of the bishopric of Gibraltar. The Governor presided in the chair, and resolutions were carried to the effect that the meeting was especially grateful for the exertions of the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England to promote the endowment of the bishopric of Gibraltar.



MOXHAY'S BUILDING.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

The whole of the scaffolding having been removed from the front of the new building just erected on the site of the French Protestant Church in Threadneedle-street, an opportunity is afforded of examining, *in extenso*, the various proportions and the numerous architectural designs of the structure now so nearly completed. The most striking feature is the elegant and classical bas-relief which extends nearly the entire length of the front, above the large window. The execution of this work, which has occupied a space of nearly ten months, is bold and spirited, and the conception is exceedingly ingenious and original, although, in consequence of its strictly allegorical character, some little explanation is necessary. This differs essentially from mythological subjects, inasmuch as in the one the imagination is left entirely to its own resources, the figures being purely ideal, whilst in the other there is the history of the various heathen deities to serve as a guide. The attitudes of some of these allegorical figures are particularly graceful and full of life. That of Britannia holding out the cap of Liberty to the captive slaves is, we conceive, in bad taste, inasmuch as an emblem of so revolutionary and sanguinary a character as the cap of liberty, associated as it is with all the horrible atrocities of the French Revolution, can never fail to excite feelings of horror and disgust; and the artist has certainly not shown much taste or discernment in assimilating the blessings of emancipation from the horrors of negro slavery with the intolerable licentiousness and revolting depravity of the French *sans culottes*! The centre figure, with outstretched wings, is intended to represent Commerce, supported on each side by two recumbent figures, representing Peace and History. To the left is a personification of Genius landing on Enterprise, the Arts and Sciences following in his train. The conception of this portion of the bas-relief is happy, as demonstrating the natural consequences of a state of profound peace, in fostering and encouraging commerce, the wealth derived from which is most becomingly employed in the promotion of the fine arts. At the other extremity is a group of savages, eagerly advancing to hail the arrival of Genius and his attendants. This is, however, it must be confessed, a somewhat far-fetched idea. On the right of these savages, forming the other division of the bas-relief, are several figures symbolical of Industry, some bearing the fruits of the earth, and others engaged with distaffs and spindles. Then follows Navigation, in the train of Astronomy and Geography; and at the end appears another group of negroes and slaves receiving their freedom from Britannia, or some female figure very much resembling her;—the whole tending to demonstrate the advantages, both moral and physical, attendant upon commerce, by the gradual promotion of civilization, the diffusion of knowledge, and the extension of rational liberty in all parts of the world. The design, on the whole, reflects much credit upon the artist, whoever he may be. The interior of the building is, we believe, rapidly drawing towards completion, and it will no doubt be ready for opening in two months.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE THAMES.—The number carried by the Iron Steam-boat Company, on Sunday last, to and from the various stations between London-bridge and Chelsea, was 30,000; the wooden boats of the London and Westminster Steam Company, carried upwards of 20,000 on the same stations; the seven steamers of the Waterman's Company, conveyed from the Adelphi-pier, Blackfriars-bridge, and Old Shades, to Greenwich, Woolwich, Blackwall, Wapping, and Charlton, 10,000 passengers, and brought back about the same number. The old Greenwich and Woolwich steamers conveyed to and from those places 30,000 souls, and there was an immense business doing between the railway-wharf

at Blackwall and Gravesend, Greenwich, and Woolwich. The earnings of the Railway Company's steamers, the Blackwall, Railway, and Brunswick, between the terminus and Gravesend, exceeded £300. The Star and Diamond packets, the Father Thames and Sons of the Thames, the Eagle and the Falcon, and other Gravesend steamers, were all well filled, and the number of visitors who landed at Gravesend and the adjoining village of Northfleet, was about 35,000; the various steamers making about 30 trips to and from those places. The steamers which carried down passengers to the Rosherville-pier at Northfleet for 6d each, were fearfully crowded. The anxiety to obtain a cheap trip in those boats was so great, that more than 1500 persons were left behind at London-bridge, Greenwich, and Woolwich. There are now 140 steam-vessels navigating the Thames, in addition to the General Steam Navigation Company's fleet, and the Irish, Scotch, and foreign steamers. There will be at least 30 more next season, and the Waterman's Steam-packet Company have just determined on building five more, to be ready by the spring of 1843.

THE TOWER.—The number of persons who paid for admission to view the Tower for the week ending Saturday last, was 2534; viz., the Armouries, 1345; and the Jewel-office, 1189. Proceeds at sixpence each visitor, £63 7s.

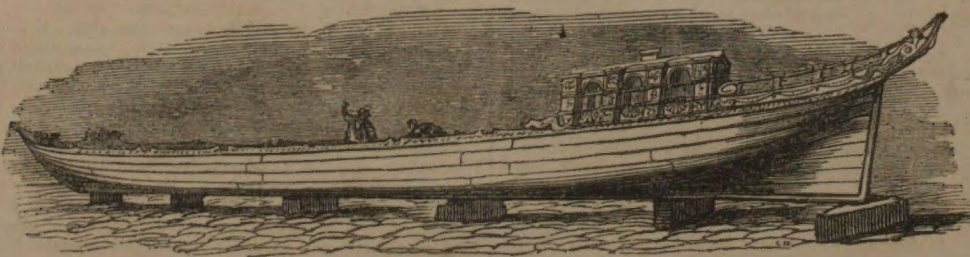
THE LATE SOLAR ECLIPSE.—The appearances of this phenomenon at Pavia, as witnessed by Mr. Baily the astronomer, were every way extraordinary, unexpected, and most singular. At the moment when the total obscuration commenced, a brilliant crown of glory encircled the moon, like the "aureola," which Catholic painters append to their saints. Suddenly, from the border of the black and labouring moon, thus singularly enshrined, burst forth at three distinct points, within the aureola, purple or lilac flames, visible to every eye. At this moment, from the whole assembled population of the town, a simultaneous and deafening shout broke forth. A similar manifestation of popular feeling is recorded at Milan, occasioned by the self-same astonishing spectacle, accompanied in the latter instance with a general "*Huzzah! vivent les astronomes!*" The Eclipse was also viewed from the Superga, near Turin, by our Astronomer Royal, Mr. Airy, apparently under less favourable circumstances.—*Athenaeum*.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—A letter from Alexandria of June 26, in the *Frankfurter Gazette*, states that Mehemet Ali has given to the French engineer, Mongel, a verbal assurance that he intends realising the cherished dream of his existence, viz., to connect by a canal the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. The letter adds, that the Pacha has written to Mr. Brunel, of London, to propose to him to undertake this great work.

An address of thanks to Mehemet Ali for keeping open the communication through Egypt in 1840, beautifully engrossed on vellum, with the Royal arms of England at the top, together with a large gold medal, bearing an admirable likeness of the venerable pacha, will be transmitted by the next mail to the English Consul at Alexandria, for presentation to his Highness. The address has no political bearing, and is signed by leading men of all parties.

A letter from Dresden, of the 18th instant, represents the Elbe to have become so shallow, that the water in general is not more than four feet ten inches in depth, and in many parts is fordable, so that for the time the river is unnavigable—a state without example in the memory of man.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A correspondent furnishes us with particulars of the following singular occurrence:—A youth living in Stockton was recently married to a young lady, but being under age, and having married contrary to the wishes of her guardians, the couple were separated. This had so intense an effect upon the mind of the young man that, in a few weeks, his hair, from being jet black, had become a silvery white.—*Leeds Mercury*.



THE QUEEN'S BARGE.

This splendid house-barge or galley, which has recently been undergoing a thorough repair at her Majesty's dockyard, Deptford, was built for George II. when Prince of Wales. Her length is 64 feet, and her breadth 6 feet, 8 inches. She is double-banked; manned by twelve oars, and the house will conveniently hold from twelve to fourteen persons. The last important occasion upon which she was employed was the funeral of the immortal Nelson, whose remains were conveyed in her from Greenwich to London.

Since that period she has been laid up in the boat-house at Deptford, and narrowly escaped being sold a short time since in consequence of an order being received from the Admiralty to dispose of the unemployed small craft. In consequence, however, of the report of the master boat-builder at Woolwich dockyard, of her superior build and decorations, orders were immediately given for preparing her for the Queen. The whole of the carvings are in oak, and of the most superb workmanship. She is now being gilded, and her destination, when completed, is Virginia Water.



THOMAS DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

No member of the Imperial Parliament is better known than honest Tom Duncombe—or "Finsbury Tom," as his radical constituents more familiarly designate him. *Ecce homo* then,—here is the man, and he is one *sui generis*, both as regards his private characteristics and his public career. Purely aristocratic in his natural habits of life, in his dress, his manner, his personal demeanour, and the *ensemble* of what constitutes the outward gentleman, Thomas Duncombe, Esq., seems in principle to reverse the order of natural predilections, and the force of education and association—and throws himself politically out of the pale of aristocracy into the very lap of radicalism, directing all the force of his opinions against the order to which he belongs. He is the son of a large property-holder in the country, but he dashes his fist against the door of the granary to scatter the corn freely among the people. His companions are of the order of "men about town" of a certain class—men who combine many accomplishments with some fashion and more notoriety—men who are half country sportsmen and half London gentlemen—men whose reputation is made up of woman, equipage, and *bon mot*—men who are the oracles of tailors and carriage-builders—men of the D'Orsay, the Chesterfield, the Paget, the Greville, the Crockford Club school—but withal men who lord it behind the scenes of the theatres, and are looked up to as kings there and dashing gentlemen everywhere else. They are of a most agreeable, though rather dangerous class—but all their habits are certainly antagonistic to the patronage of the *canaille*; and yet being one of these—and truth to say the most aristocratic and the best—"Finsbury Tom" plunges neck and heels among the common people, and bursts in,—wristsbands, kids, cambrics, and all,—upon the sweet-smelling populace of Saffron-hill, and the honest illuminators of the ingenuity of Field-lane. He holds his inquest upon the constitution, with a coroner for his "chum" and "pal," and brings in his verdict of "found rotten," like a perfect discriminator of what corruption is. He leaps out of his cab into the arms of Radicalism; and although clean to a shade, does not care how much of the ordinary dirt of humanity may cling to his constituents.

Now, abstractedly, there is something praiseworthy in all this. To stand out from one's kind in defence of one's opinion is manly and above-board; and Tom Duncombe (it is of no use to speak of him in his stays, and stiffen him out of his dear Christian abbreviation), has never swerved.

We remember him nearly all through his career; and when he attracted more notice as the *cher amie* of Vestris, and the dashing pet of all the other ladies in the world—as the extravagant sporting gentleman—the club star—and the ready, clever, fascinating man of society—than as the political chief of whole thousands of out-and-outs of the Liberal school. But in any sphere—although in a quiet way—he has always been just the man to make a distinction for himself—to have a remarkability. He soon shone, therefore in a way of his own, in the political hemisphere. Either by purchase or inheritance, he had a property in Hertford—some hundred houses, perhaps, and since bought by that soft specimen of brainless humanity, Baron Dimsdale; and, upon the strength of this, his own pleasant reputation, and the personal prestige in his favour, he represented that nice borough in the teeth of the Salisbury interest for several years; and even on one occasion ventured upon "Jack Spalding" for a colleague. Hertford he kept in fine trim, and was adored by his own party. The ladies got up his portrait in mezzotint, and published him for pure love. The bargemen and bullies came from Ware to fight or feast for him, until Hertford was said to have grown like an old coat, by being "so much the worse for Ware." He impregnated the place, in fact, with a dashing immorality, which it has never quite got over; and was, like "Charley," quite the "darling of its heart." At last, however, the Tories got up in their might—a London editor was inveigled into the borough to write Tom down—the new-risen Conservative power managed to oust him at last; and thereupon, after dying game upon the bosom of a good strong petition, which vitiated the election of his rivals, he sold his houses in that quarter, and cut his constituency, as in duty bound. Then came a small interval in his career, which passed pretty smoothly over. We say smoothly, for many are the civil difficulties which a gentleman may encounter, in his simplicity, who has not the M.P. to his name. There is often but one jump from Parliament to the spunging-house; and as Tom Duncombe never aspired to be a Marcus Curtius, that was precisely the chasm into which he did not wish to leap. It was, however, pretty well understood that his affairs were in some measure tangled, although the

baron's purchase-money might have unthreaded them for the nonce. Tom had, in a word, many responsibilities—he had got rather under the thumb of Jew King, the banker of Bolton-street; and as he was always generous, and sometimes improvident, the accommodation-bill system was pressing a little hard. We should be mute over these memorabilia, if the published transactions between our hero and Lord Edward Thynne had not made them fair subject of remark. And we are pleased to add here, *par parenthese*, that Tom Duncombe has come with clean hands and an honourable reputation out of every affair in which he has been by exigency or imprudence involved. Nevertheless, he could have worn no mourning on his sleeve when the general election opened to him the gates of the Finsbury borough, and he became once more M.P. These are letters that on days of rejoicing Tom could well afford to illuminate; and they would shine none the more lustreless, from the fact of one of his principle champions in procuring their resumption, having been Mr. Lawrance Levi, the sheriff's-officer of Fetter-lane. There is a *bonhomme* you see about Tom, that makes all classes love him alike.

Since his accession to Finsbury, Duncombe's career is well enough remembered. He has been always championising what is liberty in his own opinion, and manfully fighting for the classes of which he is declared the advocate. He attacks every corruption with a bold spirit, and displays a courage and sincerity in public affairs which all men admire alike. He seldom commits himself, and always maintains the demeanour of a gentleman—a line of conduct which we much suggest for imitation. He speaks gracefully, and with a frankness and spirit which make him often eloquent. He is a great advocate for theatrical interests—supports literature and the arts—speaks up against flogging in the army—attends public dinners with a free and cordial spirit—and opposes the ministers with all his might and main.

In companionship, he is one of the pleasantest fellows under the sun; for which same reason we sing unto him—

Here's health to thee, Tom Duncombe,
All this life's journey through,
And whether M.P. Tom or not,
May no Dun come to you!



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée, d'Antin, le 24 Juillet, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The death of the Duke of Orleans, which has eclipsed the hopes of a nation, will not fail to darken the summer sunshine of our gay fashions; and, for some weeks to come, I fear, I shall have but few *nouveautés* to send you, which will suit the less gloomy meridian of your London parks and gardens. However, I forward you a little photograph of a charming morning and walking costume, which combines the great essentials of simplicity and elegance. The bonnet, you will perceive, is of medium dimensions. It is pink *crêpe*, and the blond fall is a mere edging at the top, plaiting inward at the bottom to the chin, like a cap, falling below the brim of the bonnet in lappets. The dress is of muslin; and I hope you will not fail to admire the graceful *a plombe* given to the figure by the fine tucks, each edged with a narrow bordering of lace. The long scarf of black lace thrown over all, gives a finish and *chiaro oscuro*, as it were, to the figure, which renders this costume, to my taste, the perfection of that elegant simplicity, on which Charles wrote those sweet lines in my album last winter. But a truce with other reminiscences than those of the toilet. Of what novelties shall I speak? Shall I tell you that the fans of our *élégants* are now of lace; so that all the old *mentures* and scattered members of our discarded *eventails* are being looked up, to be made useful and ornamental, by the addition of any remnants of lace saved from the olden time; and a great taste, I can assure you, is displayed in the arrangement of patterns and borders for these female weapons of the ancient *galanterie*. The *camail*, or priest's hood and tippet, is much worn by our fashionables either in gay-coloured or shot silks, or in lighter material, and either with or without the hood. There is a transparent fabric with diagonal stripes *nuances*, with which every belle was preparing to be very killing in a *camail*, had not the untimely fate of our poor prince-royal thrown us all into mourning. *Pelerines* are worn rather shorter; and our fair equestrians have adopted *Palmyre* as a lighter material for their riding-habits. Sleeves are *demi-larges*; and as for skirts, they trail upon the ground! Never were our streets so clean, and our dresses so dirty! Some morning dresses of *organdie* in lilac blue, or rose-colours, embroidered in white round the bottom of the hem, have been much admired; but I need not tell you that these light affairs must give place to more melancholy hues until the autumn is past. Oudinot, the clever fellow who invented the horse-hair petticoats, has just published (may I use the word?) his *pedicrine*, a material for ladies' gaiters and boots, which is at once cool and light, possessing all the polish and suppleness of satin, with the lightness of gauze, and the strength of prunella.

JULIE.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. IV.



ST. BOTOLPH'S BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The names of various places in this city speak of the peculiarities that once distinguished them, though the spots themselves have long since utterly changed their appearance and purpose. The "gates" of London are, with one exception, among the things that were, but the streets that stand on their sites still speak of them by their appellations. Immediately on the outside of the old city boundary that divided the district of Bishopsgate into its still retained distinction of "within" and "without," and on the very brink of the city moat (as we are told by Stow), once stood the old church of St. Botolph. It was a fitting spot; for where could piety find a more proper station for making its way to the attention of men, than that which Solomon tells us was the chosen seat of wisdom; "at the gate of the city, at the going in of the way"? The place was well chosen, if fitness of place could do all, but piety, like wisdom, has often, we fear, appealed to mankind in vain, and the moralist may say of one as of the other, "it crieth aloud in the streets, and no man regardeth it." Having no data on which to calculate the effect St. Botolph has had on the morals of the metropolis during the five or six centuries he has had a seat in this busy locality (no less busy that the site is gone), we will proceed to the history of the church, which is brief, and not very rich in historical associations.

St. Botolph was an East Saxon saint who died about 680. We have not alighted on any of the reasons for his canonization, but have no doubt that the renown was well deserved. We have a kind of fancy that his name, in latter times, was corrupted into Bardolph, and, if it could be proved, we apprehend that some of his namesakes degenerated sadly in their morals and principles, addicting themselves to sherry, sack, and canary, and haunting the taverns in the neighbourhood of Eastcheap; one of the name was met thereabout, if we recollect, by a certain William Shakspeare, who has drawn his character very vividly; and it is remarkable how well acquainted we are with the tastes, habits, person, and pursuits of the reprobate, and what perfect obscurity has overtaken the life of the saint.

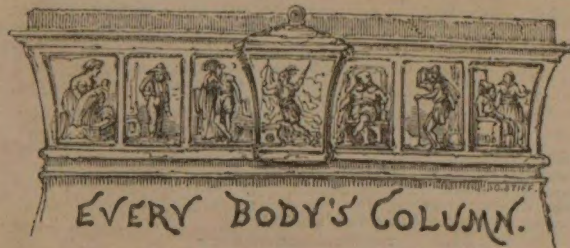
We know more of Bardolph than Botolph, and the stock of knowledge as to both is likely to maintain the same proportion. But to return: the first church is supposed to have been of very ancient foundation, though the first authentic account of it appears under the date of 1323, when a John de Northampton resigned the rectorship or living, which was then, as it still remains, in the gift of the Bishop of London. The old church escaped the devastating fire of London, which swept away so many others, but it fell to a no less sure, though more slow destroyer—time. In the lapse of centuries it became so ruinous that it was pulled down in 1726, and the present edifice built, it being completed in 1729. It is massy and spacious, but not imposing in its appearance, it being built of brick. The roof is hidden by a handsome balustrade. The steeple, though it has been objected to as heavy, is not without a certain air of magnificence. In the remainder of the building there is little to distinguish it, and nothing to particularise; the chief interest it possesses springs from what was once its particular site, and its extreme antiquity as a fabric dedicated to religion.

The *Standard* contradicts, on authority, the paragraph of the *Dublin Morning Register*, that a creation of baronets is in contemplation.

It is an English marksman, Lord Vernon, who has made most successful shots at the federal shooting match, this year.—*Helvetie*.

A SON OLDER THAN HIS FATHER.—At Freinwalde, near Berlin, a woman of 103 years of age has just contracted a fourth marriage with a man of 70. Amongst the children which the bride brought to her husband was "a boy" of 33!

EXTRAORDINARY HONESTY.—On Sunday, a gentleman after driving through Tottenham, discovered that he had lost a sum of money amounting to £35. The circumstance was advertised in the *Times* of Monday, and early on Monday morning a poor man presented himself, who explained that he was a groom out of employment, and that he had picked up the notes, together amounting to £35, near the Seven Sisters, Tottenham. He had been seeking employment, and had not a shilling left when he found the packet. He returned towards London, and at a public-house mentioned his prize, and was offered £20 for it—the offer was repeated but declined; and the groom, whose name is Joseph Lamb, having been informed of the advertisement, waited upon the person who had lost the money. We are happy to state that he was adequately rewarded, and has now a chance of employment.



A GENTLEMAN.

Gentility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion, but in the mind. A high sense of honour, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy and politeness towards those with whom you may have dealings, are the essential and distinguishing characteristics of a gentleman.

GUILT.

Guilt, though it may attain temporal splendour, can never confer real happiness. The evil consequences of our crimes long survive their commission, and, like the ghosts of the murdered, for ever haunt the steps of the malefactor. The paths of virtue, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace.—*Sir Walter Scott*.

A FABLE.

Dr. Paris has just been with me. Pulse languid: he has prescribed a tonic. He talked of the folly of patients prescribing for themselves, and quoted a fable of Camerarius:—An ass laden with salt was crossing a brook; the water diluted the salt, and lightened the burden. He communicated his discovery to a brother donkey laden with wool. The latter tried the same experiment, and found his load double in weight.—*James Smith's Memoirs, &c.*

A DOUBTFUL ENCOMIUM.

The other evening, a lady having exerted her vocal powers for the amusement of the company at a *soirée*, received the following rather ambiguous compliment:—"Your singing makes you appear a delicious screecher (delicious creature)."

HEIRS.

What madness it is for a man to starve himself to enrich his heir, and so turn a friend into an enemy, for his joy at your death will be in proportion to what you leave him.—*Seneca*.

POETRY AND SCIENCE.

The power of the mind, in the fervour of poetical composition, flows like a mountain torrent—sparkling, foaming, beautiful, and grand; but passing principally over rocks, and nourishing only the solitary tree, or the flowers of its mossy borders. The energy of the understanding employed upon the development of the truths of nature has a calm and quiet progress; in its motion it is like the navigable river; it bears upon it ships, it waters a fertile country, and what it wants in beauty it possesses in benefit; what is deficient in rapidity is supplied in strength.—*Sir H. Davy*.

LAZINESS.

A father asked a son of his own, what made him lie in bed so long? I am busied, said he, in hearing council every morning. Industry advises me to get up, sloth to lie still; and so they give me twenty reasons for and against. It is my part to hear what is said on both sides, and by the time the cause is over dinner is ready.

CIRCUMSTANCES.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.—*Hume*.

EXERCISE.

Walking is the best possible exercise. Habituate yourself to walk very far. We value ourselves on having subdued the horse to our use; but I doubt whether we have not lost more than we have gained by it. No one thing has occasioned so much degeneracy of the human body. An Indian goes on foot nearly as far in a day as an enfeebled white does on his horse, and he will tire the best horse. A little walk of half an hour in the morning when you first rise, is advisable, it shakes off sleep, and produces other good effects in the animal economy.—*Jefferson*.

IMPUDENCE.

Bacon has well described it as "The child of ignorance and baseness, far inferior to other parts, but nevertheless it doth fascinate, and bind hand and foot those that are either shallow in judgment or weak in courage, which are the greatest part; yea, and prevail with wise men at weak times; therefore we see it hath done wonders in popular states, but with senates and princes less; and ever upon the first entrance of bold persons into action, than soon after; for boldness is an ill keeper of promise."

A GOLDEN RULE.

In reflections on the absent, go no further than you would go if they were present. "I resolve," says Bishop Beveridge, "never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, nor of his faults behind his back." A rule, the observation of which would, at one stroke, banish from society both flattery and defamation.

MENTAL CAUSES OF APOPLEXY.

Such is the power of the mind, there is scarcely a passion which has not, by excess of action, terminated existence. Love has done it, anger has done it; grief has done it; and also joy. But there is one mental emotion which, in our experience, never struck the human body with a fatal blow—it is hope. Hope, when well grounded, never creates evil; it is a true anchor. The other passions may agitate the soul, as the angel Bethesda's waters: but hope rather resembles the healing influence that angel left behind.—*Rowland East*.

FORGIVENESS.

Among the ancients, forgetfulness of injuries was considered a virtue; the heathen philosopher even said, that to forgive one's enemies was to be equal to the gods. Cato, whom all the world admired, said that he forgave everybody but himself.

He who cheats the man that confides in him, in a witty manner, may make us laugh at his jest, and half disarm our anger; but reflection soon insures him our contempt and indignation.

At the moment, agitated as I was, I could not help thinking of a joke of Wells's own, in which he once suggested, in case of a quarrel between two bishops, the propriety of their going out to settle their difference with a brace of minor canons.—*Gilbert Gurney*.

The first person who, having enclosed a piece of ground, bethought himself of saying, "This is mine," and found people simple enough to believe him, was the real founder of civil society. From how many enemies, battles, and murders—from how many horrors and misfortunes would that man have saved mankind who should have pulled up the stakes, or filled up the ditch, crying out to his fellows, "Be aware of listening to this impostor; you are undone if you once forget that the fruits of the earth belong to us all, and that the earth belongs to nobody."—*Rousseau*.

In order to enjoy the present, it is necessary to be intent on the present. To be doing one thing, and thinking of another, is a very unsatisfactory mode of spending life. Some people are always wishing themselves somewhere but where they are, or thinking of something else than what they are doing, or of somebody else than to whom they are speaking. This is the way to enjoy nothing, to do nothing well, and to please nobody. It is better to be interested with inferior persons and inferior things than to be indifferent with the best. A principal cause of this indifference is the adoption of other people's tastes, instead of the cultivation of our own; the pursuit after that for which we are not fitted, and to which, consequently, we are not in reality inclined. This folly pervades, more or less, all classes, and arises from the error of building our enjoyment on the false foundation of the world's opinion, instead of being, with due regard to others, each our own world. The hunters after the world's opinion lose themselves in diffusion of society and pursuits, and do not care for what they are doing, but for what will be thought of what they are doing; whereas compactness and independence are absolute essentials to happiness, and compactness and independence are precisely the two things which the generality of mankind most of all neglect, or even frequently study to destroy.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, July 31.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

Monday, August 1.—

The fields are all alive with sultry noise
Of labour's sounds, and insects' busy joys;
The reapers o'er their glittering sickles stoop,
Startling full oft the partridge coveys up;
Some o'er the rustling scythe go bending on;
And shockers follow where their toils have gone,
Heaping the swathes that rustle in the sun.

Tuesday, 2.—Lammas Day.

Wednesday, 3.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704.

Thursday, 4.—Death of Admiral Duncan, 1704.

Friday, 5.—Henry crowned, 1100.

Saturday, 6.—Death of Queen Caroline, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," Nottingham.—We feel flattered at the value our correspondent sets on our last week's address. We trust, in the copies distributed, the source from whence obtained was acknowledged. Let our correspondent should imagine there was any partisanship in the article, we again most distinctly state that no party bias has yet, or ever will, influence us in the expression of our opinions.

"A Sailor," Civil, Military, and Naval Club.—His solution of the Chess Problem is correct. In order to ensure the Print, he should purchase regularly from the same news-agent.

"Will B. A. Plainman," Pimlico.—Thanks for kind suggestions; we will endeavour to adopt them.

"A Subscriber from the commencement," Leicester.—Yes.

"Civis,"—Right again.

"Old Blow Hard,"—We trust that the event which he anticipates is far distant; however we agree with him that it is necessary to keep alive the national spirit.

"Avis," Guildford.—The diabolical outrage described by our correspondent, is too apocryphal for our columns.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY JULY 30, 1842.

An "Elections' Bribery Bill" is progressing through the House of Commons—and we must all allow that any good that may be in it has not arrived before it was imperatively called for. Mr. Roebuck's report, which we have elsewhere noticed, is a pretty strong sign post for the legislature, and if they wish seriously to expedite a remedy or a punishment for corruption—the hand-writing is on the wall—and they can hardly mistake which way they are to travel. The revelations of the session have been so notoriously shameful—and the shrewd eyes of the community have been so widely opened upon the wholesale practice of bribery and compromise—that the steam must be got up, and the business of prevention or disfranchisement be set going at no inconsiderable power and speed. We have, therefore, the "Bribery Bill" as engine No. 1.—Mr. Roebuck's resolutions as engine No. 2—but lots of clauses, rests, and station-houses, before the desiderated terminus is reached. There is, however, a sort of consolation in seeing that the trains are started—and moreover, that both parties are content to travel by them without dispute. Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, for instance, are off together in a carriage of the first class, and there seems to be a mutual understanding that many of their followers shall follow them in earnest. We sincerely hope there may be few delays and no accidents upon the road, but that, in a good humoured spirit, Whigs and Tories will assist each other in reaching the desired goal of purity of election. Do let us have some honesty in our Commons, and in our constituencies; do let us forbid the members of the first to buy their places—and the members of the last to sell their souls. Peel, Roebuck, and Russell, if all be in earnest, can surely manage this amongst them now. In the meanwhile it is amusing to gaze on the tortuosities of party feeling, winding and writhing round the public question in hand. How the *Times*, with moderated tone, still vigorously defends the Walterian interest, and is blind to perceive what legislation can effect: how Sir Robert Inglis, generally a well convinced politician, dreads the innovation of an expedient that shall make money lean in strength: how the *Globe* on the other hand, plays the magnanimous on Wednesday, and approves of the cordial co-operation of the heads of parties against corruption—whips up the philosophy of either section—delights in the idea of the members for Tamworth and London speeding in harness in the same curriole, and giving a loose rein, says—"Go it, Russell! Go it, Peel!" how on Thursday, again, it changes tone, and shouts for one of the horses only. One night's debate shakes its joy to the foundation stone, and the curriole of purity is now to be upset, because pony Russell will go on, and pony Peel will loiter or lie down. The question is turned into a question of Whig or Tory. The Whigs, the *Globe* insinuates, have always affected a horror of bribery, and adds, "but for the Tories to affect a horror of bribery, and to pretend to employ themselves in framing measures to check its operations, is adding the meanness of hypocrisy to the perpetration of crime." "The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots." They have become familiarized with corruption, until it is the very essence of their political being—they depend on it as essential to life, and revel in it as the element of enjoyment." Then why praise Sir Robert Peel for first going into the curriole with Russell! why bless and encourage him for adding "the meanness of hypocrisy to the perpetration of crime"? Why, what rubbish is this! The bad player who earned the epigram of—

"Old Orpheus played so well he moved Old Nick,

But you move nothing but your fiddlestick,"

never deserved it half so well as the *Globe*. The *Globe's* scribble is fiddlestick of the first water—it is bow, resin, and squeak. Has Tory Mr. Walter bribed? Has Whig Sir George Larpent bribed? Has Tory Mr. Charlton bribed? Has Whig Sir John Hobhouse bribed? Yes—all—all alike, and so

"They are all honourable men."

But if you are to talk of hypocrisy, has not Whig Sir John Hobhouse been straining his indignant lungs in favour of pu-

rity, and against bribery ever since the world can remember the birth of Parliamentary Reform? Give him then credit for some hypocrisy too. But why blink the question? Whig and Tory are equally bad. My dear *Times* is shocking, my dear Parliament is not much better, my dear *Globe* is rather worse, for, after all its arguments, it writes—

"As to the bill which was the subject of discussion, and the victim of bribery-loving legislators last night, we resign it to those who have done their work upon it. Whether it pass or not, is, of all imaginable matters of indifference, the most indifferent."

This is the *ne plus ultra* of political impudence, but it just leads to the old conclusion, that, "Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few," and that it will blind the eyes of the most sagacious and industrious booby upon any of the benches of politics.

Now, what we want to come at is the genuine reform—the wiping out of the damnable stain of leprosy that is proved to be upon the constitution, and whether this be done by the Bribery Bill of Russell, Peel, or Roebuck—of Whig, Tory, or Radical, or of all three, wholesomely and efficiently combined—the right-thinking world out of doors will care not one farthing, so long as the end for which they care everything be honestly, and vigorously, and promptly attained. We say unto the legislature, pass your bribery bills—pass one, pass two, pass a dozen, if you please, so they tend to stay the atrocity that gives them name; or else even the party-reasoning *Globe* will be right for once, and, after your Roebuck exposures, you will be called "the Bribery Parliament" till the crack of doom!

During the week it will be seen that delegates from the manufacturing districts have been holding interviews with several members of the ministry, and that the uniform reply that has been made to their statements of the lamentably existing distress is, that the sad subject is under the immediate consideration of the Government. Amid all the complaint of cold and brief formality in such a reply, we confess that we like the word *immediate*, and have hope that some relief measure will rapidly be brought to bear upon the pauperism of the land. Energy and decision, however should stir our rulers on—*Bis dat qui cito dat* is a motto they should never overlook. We are still not quite sure that these delegations, however imposing in their respectability, or impressive in their statements, at all hasten the work of legislation for the poor—for we believe that men in office at all times dread to countenance an over-threatening agitation, quite as much as they may be anxious to sympathise with an overwhelming distress. A Government, particularly a monarchical one, is always, and properly, jealous of its function; and the air of menace is often as fatal to the action of public benevolence, as the threat of a ruffian street-mendicant is to his chances of private relief. It is perhaps better for the people to beard their ministers—when they will do so—by the voices of their representatives, than to carry the ordinary powers of their out-door declamation into the heart of the official castle—as though the institutions of England were paralysed—and there no longer existed any reasonable and sufficient power either in the parliament or the press. We will not call the course adopted unconstitutional; but we do think it admits to be designated as imprudent. And this, we say, in the liveliest and most abounding sense of the absolute necessity for meeting peremptorily the present pressing wretchedness of the poor.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their serene highnesses the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, left Buckingham Palace at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of hussars, for the terminus of the Great Western railway at Paddington. The royal party left by a special train for the Slough station. Her Majesty was in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, and attended by the distinguished members of the royal suite, attended divine service in St. George's chapel, on Sunday.

WINDSOR, Monday.—This morning her Majesty, his royal highness Prince Albert, his serene highness Prince Ernest and the Princess of Saxe Coburg, attended by Lady Jocelyn and Viscount Sydney, walked through the slopes to Adelaide Lodge, and returned in pony carriages to the Castle. The following composed the royal dinner party:—The Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, Viscount Sydney, Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Miss Devereux, Lady C. Cocks, the Hon. Colonel Grey, the Hon. Captain Nelson Hood, Colonel Bouverie, Baron Brandenstein, Baron Stockmar, and Baroness Lezhen.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—Her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Saxe Coburg, rode out in the Park this afternoon. Her royal highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, Lord C. Wellesley, and Sir George Couper joined the royal dinner-party in the evening.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—This afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Saxe Coburg, and attended by Lady Jocelyn, the Hon. Miss Devereux, and Lady Caroline Cocks, rode out in pony phaetons. His royal highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Saxe Coburg accompanied her Majesty on horseback. The Queen Dowager is expected to arrive at the Castle to-morrow, on a visit to her Majesty. Viscount and Viscountess Emlin will arrive at the castle this evening. Her royal highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady C. Dundas joined the royal dinner party this evening.

Count Creptowich, principal secretary of the Russian embassy, whose residence in this country has been of some duration, has, we hear, been recalled to Russia to fill higher duties in the court of St. Petersburg.

BIRTHDAY OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.—Monday was the birthday of her royal highness the Duchess of Cambridge. The auspicious event was celebrated at her royal highness's residence at Kew. Prince George of Cambridge arrived at Kew from town in the forenoon. Shortly before 3 o'clock her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, her royal highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, her royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, from Kensington Palace, arrived with their usual attendants to pay a visit of congratulation. A *dejeuner* was served to the illustrious party.

Lord Castlereagh was at Akaba on the 5th June, on his way to Jerusalem, being obliged to change his route in consequence of the murder of the Sheik Suleyman, and the bloodshed consequently caused amongst his tribe and that of the Misaina Bedouins.

GOODWOOD PARK.—The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are surrounded by a numerous and distinguished circle, including the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Marquis of Westminster, Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Lord Forester, Hon. G. S. and Lady Agnes Byng, Hon. Cecil Forester, Hon. Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Anson, &c.

His Excellency Earl de Grey (the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Magennis, arrived at his mansion, in St. James's-square, shortly after five o'clock on Tuesday evening from Dublin Castle. The noble earl takes his departure in a few days for Germany, for the benefit of his health, which is somewhat impaired by repeated attacks of gout.

MR. BYNG.—We are happy to say the slight attack Mr. Byng experienced on Thursday night, in the House of Commons, passed off, and on Saturday the hon. gentleman and Mrs. Byng went to Wortham Park, Herts, from whence they returned to town on Monday.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM WOODS, KNIGHT.—We have to announce the demise of Sir W. Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms, who expired on Monday last, at Laurieston Lodge, his villa at Hampstead, after a lengthened illness. He was in his 56th year. Sir William was appointed Garter Principal King of Arms in July, 1838. The deceased was highly esteemed by the late King William IV., by whom he was knighted in 1834. In addition to his high appointment in the College of Arms, he was appointed officer of arms attendant on the Knights Commanders and the Companions of the Order of the Bath, and inspector of regimental colours, both of which appointments he received in 1831.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The answer to the numerous inquiries in George-street on Wednesday morning was, that the Lord Chancellor was better, and it was expected would be able to resume his official duties in a few days. His lordship is attended by Dr. Locock.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday was married at St. Marylebone Church, by her uncle, his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, Miss Elizabeth Pack, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Dennis Pack, K.C.B., and of Lady Elizabeth Reynell, to Mr. Anson, eldest son of General Sir William Anson, Bart.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Despatches from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope were received on Monday at the Colonial Office.

A deputation from Leeds and Manchester had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, on Monday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

SEPTENNIAL SURVEY OF THE THAMES AND MEDWAY BY THE LORD MAYOR.—The following is a brief narrative of the survey made by the Lord Mayor of the eastern boundary of his lordship's jurisdiction in the river Thames and waters of the Medway on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last:—His lordship having determined to take the septennial view of the eastern civic boundary, issued cards of invitation to several members of the corporation, requesting their company on board the Mercury steam-boat, which was splendidly decorated and adapted to the accommodation of the numerous guests whose presence his lordship and the Lady Mayoress calculated upon. The chief magistrate having embarked in the Mercury at the Tower, on the invitation of the Duke of Wellington, proceeded down the river, and at Blackwall the Mercury stopped, in order that the launch of the East Indian, built by Messrs. Wigram and Co., might be witnessed by him. Immediately after the launch the Mercury went down the river, occasionally abating her speed for the purpose of taking on board several of those who were invited; and upon reaching the Nore the whole party were comfortably seated at dinner, and the turtle and venison and champagne were disposed of in truly civic style. The Conservator of the Thames and Medway was on Friday received by the admiral of the fleet with the highest honour and respect. When the Mercury arrived at Sheerness, Captain Frederick Brace, the flag-officer, accompanied by his first lieutenant, came alongside, and was introduced to his lordship and Lady Pirie, who with several of their guests, immediately proceeded in the water-bailiff's shallop and the harbour-master's boats to the Camperdown, the admiral's ship, to take a view of the interior of that very fine vessel. Upon leaving the Camperdown, the Lord Mayor proceeded up the Medway to Upnor, and landed there, in order to inspect the boundary-stone of his lordship's jurisdiction in the eastern district, at Cookham Wood. The party formed a circle round the stone, upon which the colours of the city of London were flying, and the Lord Mayor proposed the toast, "God preserve the City of London," and distributed wine and new coins amongst the assembled multitude, natives of "the good old city of Rochester," very much to their delight and admiration. The party then returned in boats to Rochester, where they were received by the mayor and corporation of that loyal port of the empire with music and the firing of guns, and the most respectful and distinguished formalities. The Crown Hotel was the place selected by his lordship's officers for the residence of the Conservator during his stay at Rochester; and the first part of the survey concluded there, most favourably ominous of the succeeding portion of the septennial ceremonies. His lordship gave a most magnificent entertainment on Friday at the Crown Inn, to which the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood were invited. Every dish bore testimony to the vigilance and skill of the cook whom his lordship ordered to make preparations for the occasion, and even those who had been accustomed to the hospitalities of the mayoralty, acknowledged that the city of Rochester vied with the city of London in the profusion and elegance of her festive preparations. The festivities of the day were most actively conducted until daylight almost re-appeared. On Saturday morning the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received their guests at nine o'clock at breakfast, and at ten the party embarked on board the Mercury, for the purpose of proceeding to Southend, and thence to Leigh, the boundary of his lordship's jurisdiction in Essex. As the steamer passed the Camperdown, the crew of the flag-ship with extraordinary expedition manned the yards, and saluted the Conservator, who returned the compliment with three cheers. The admiral and several other men of naval rank then followed the Mercury in a yacht which was

fastened to Captain Bullock's steam-vessel, to Southend, where a splendid *déjeuner* was provided at the Royal Hotel. After the arrival of the Mercury at Southend, his lordship, attended by the aldermen and the principal city officers, proceeded in boats to Leigh, where the Court of Conservancy was opened. The Lord Mayor then exercised his right of jurisdiction, proceeded three times round the stone, on the top of which was hoisted the City colours, drank "Prosperity to the City of London," directed the usual inscription to be cut, and distributed coin and wine to the populace, who had assembled in considerable numbers to witness the ceremony. The court was then dissolved, and the party returned in procession to the boats, and directly to the Royal Hotel at Southend.

INTERVIEW OF THE DELEGATES FROM THE GREAT MANUFACTURING TOWNS WITH SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND THE EARL OF RIPON.—On Tuesday a deputation from the principal manufacturing towns, waited on Sir James Graham by appointment, to represent the alarming state of distress prevalent in their respective neighbourhoods, and the depression of trade and manufactures generally. The deputation reached the Colonial-office at one o'clock, and were immediately introduced to Sir James Graham, who listened attentively to the statements of the various delegates, in reference to the want of employment existing so extensively in the manufacturing districts. Upon the rising of the deputation, Sir James Graham remarked, in a way somewhat premonitory, that if any serious outbreak were to take place, in one week all the institutions of the country would be broken down—that the rights of property would be sacrificed, and even the labouring classes themselves would be amongst the greatest sufferers. Mr. Ashworth said, if Sir James Graham would also allow him to speculate upon the results of such a disaster, he would venture to predict that, whatever might befall the rest, the sound portion of the religious feelings of the country would be safe, that the sound moral tone of our middle class would be preserved, and though it might pass through a very severe ordeal, the industrial freedom of the country would eventually be established. The deputation then withdrew.—The deputation proceeded at two o'clock to the office of the Board of Trade, and were introduced to Lord Ripon and Mr. Gladstone. The injustice of fettering our commercial intercourse with America was touched upon. Lord Ripon said that it did not follow that they would get the market they expected, even were those restrictions removed. It was notorious that corn was some years dearer than in England, and, on an average of a number of years, it was during half the time as dear as in England; and the price was habitually dearer than in the corn-exporting countries of Europe, who would supply this country were a free importation permitted.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second summer show for the prizes given by this society, took place on Tuesday at the Zoological Gardens, under the arrangements of Mr. Cummins, the secretary. The flowers and plants exhibited were particularly fine; indeed, some of them were, both for their rarity and splendour, of peculiar value. There was a very great number of prizes awarded, amongst which were a silver cup and several very elegant gold medals. These were—the gold medal to the Rev. Mr. Matthews for potted plants. The gold medal to Mr. Clarke for a collection of miscellaneous plants. The gold medal to Mr. Jackson for a collection of miscellaneous plants, and the silver cup to Mr. Bernard for potted plants. The collection of flowers and plants has never been exceeded by any show of this society's since its foundation, and its superiority to former shows evinces the advantage of judicious management in the rules and regulations, and the emulation excited by the perfect fairness, as well as the value, of the awards. The company assembled was very numerous, and amongst the distinguished individuals present was his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge, who expressed his high gratification at what he saw. The visitors, as usual, were enlivened by the excellent band under the direction of Mr. Godfrey.

THE PENTONVILLE MODEL PRISON.—We perceive by the *Gazette* of Friday night, that the commissioners for the government of Pentonville Prison announce themselves ready to receive applications from persons desirous of being appointed to fill offices in the prisons. The following are the salaries:—For the Governor, £600, and an unfurnished house; for the chaplain, £400, and an unfurnished house; for the medical officer, non-resident, £300; for the secretary and accountant, non-resident, £250; for the deputy governor, £200, and to have apartments in the prison; for the steward and manufacturer, £200, and to have apartments.

DEATH OF THE HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK.—On Tuesday morning, died at his residence, the Retreat, Vauxhall, John Holmes, Esq., in the 83rd year of his age. The appointment, which is exceedingly valuable, is in the gift of the corporation of the city of London, and from the circumstance of there being no deputy appointed the vacancy will have to be filled up immediately, as no process from the Court of Request can issue until his successor is elected. Three gentlemen are already named as candidates. The salary and emoluments are stated at £2000 per annum.

SEIZURE MADE BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.—A search warrant was a few days back granted by Mr. Jardine, the sitting magistrate at Bow-street, upon the application of Mr. Pritchard, secretary of the above-named society, and a printing-press, with upwards of two hundred weight of type which were used for printing obscene books, a stock of 1391 obscene prints, forty-five books with plates, 66 lbs. of letter-press not stitched up, and twenty-one copper plates, all of which were of the most vile and abominable description, were seized. The society has come to the determination in future of seizing any property of the kind respecting which information can be obtained; for, if the law was set in motion against the individual possessing such articles, a penalty of £20 upon conviction, would be incurred; and, as on former occasions, instantly paid, thereby defeating the object the society has in view, and also the ends of justice.

CHEMICAL EXPLOSION.—On Sunday morning last, about nine o'clock, considerable alarm was created in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly, near St. James's-street, by a loud report, similar to that produced from a piece of ordnance, having taken place, which proved to have proceeded from the premises of Messrs. Reece and Co., chemists and druggists, No. 168, Piccadilly. Police-sergeant Boore, 15 C, who was near the spot at the time, immediately, with two of his men, rushed into the premises, and on arriving at the warehouse, which is situated underneath the shop, discovered that the windows were shattered to atoms, through which the smoke was issuing in clouds. Upon the floor lay a youth, about seventeen years of age, in an apparently lifeless state, as also a man, who was labouring under the effects of the explosion. The sufferers were removed to the upper part of the premises, when it was discovered that the man had escaped with merely temporary stupefaction, and that the youth had sustained a comparatively slight laceration of the left arm. The cause of the explosion is ascribed to the overheating of some chemical machine which the boy and man were then working.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, the luggage train from Southampton passed over a man, who was asleep and lying across the rails on Woking Common. The obstruction created by the body first gave intimation to the engine-driver that all was not right, and he stopped the train within a few yards of the spot where the accident had occurred. The guard and stoker proceeded to search for the deceased, whom they found groaning dreadfully, and minus the right leg, which had been torn off, and thrown some distance. The poor fellow was carried to the train as carefully as possible. He was conveyed to Nine Elms, but ceased to live before the train arrived at Esher. When taken up he said his name was John Mitchell, but he had not power of speech sufficient to state anything further. When the train arrived at the terminus at Nine Elms the guard, hoping that the deceased might be only in a state of syncope, sent for Mr. Stathan, a surgeon in the Wandsworth-road, who, upon his arrival, declared the man to have been dead some hours, and attributed his death to excessive hemorrhage. The deceased, who had evidently been drinking deeply, not knowing where he was going, had wandered on to the line, dropped down, and fallen asleep. Information of the occurrence has been forwarded to Mr. Carter, the coroner.

FATAL WAGGON ACCIDENT.—In consequence of repairs in the carriage-way, both at the east end of Fleet-street and in Chancery-lane, Fetter-lane has been lately a very thronged thoroughfare for carriages of all descriptions and for horses. The southern end of it, by Peele's coffee-house, being very narrow, is somewhat dangerous; and on Monday afternoon a little fellow, named Henry Rafter, aged seven years, was knocked off the foot pavement and run over by a coal waggon. He died in a few minutes after he was picked up. His parents reside at No. 5, Fleur-de-lis-court, Fleet-street, and have a small independent fortune, and deceased, when of age, would have been entitled to a sufficient sum to start him fairly in life.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Morning.

WINDSOR, Friday.—The 2d Regiment of Life Guards was reviewed this morning at ten o'clock in the Great Park by the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the hereditary Prince of Saxe Cobourg Gotha (habited in the uniform of the 11th Saxon Hussars). Her Majesty was on horseback during the review.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—This morning the 15th regiment, stationed here, was reviewed by the Queen and Prince Albert, his royal highness wearing the uniform of his regiment, the Scots Fusilier Guards. The hereditary Prince of Saxe Cobourg Gotha was present, and also the equerries in waiting, the honourable Colonel Grey and Colonel Bouverie, and most of the gentlemen of the court on horseback.

Her Majesty and the royal party came on the ground about ten o'clock. The review was witnessed from the East-terrace by the ladies at the castle.

The Royal George yacht, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, is being fitted up for the reception of her Majesty, who, it is stated, intends to take an excursion to sea in her in the course of the summer.

THE PROROGATION.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert are expected at Buckingham Palace about Wednesday se'night, the 10th of August, for the purpose of enabling the Queen to prorogue the Houses of Parliament; and her Majesty will return to the Castle on the following day, if not the same evening, by the Great Western Railway, as the ceremony is over by half-past three.

Baron Brunnow, the Russian minister, transacted business on Thursday at the Foreign Office.

Under the codicil to Mr. James Wood's will, G. W. Counsel, Esq., of Gloucester, has received this week a legacy of £10,000.

THE POTTERIES.—HANLEY, Thursday night.—About five or six of the collieries have resumed work, and more are likely to be set on to-morrow. There are an immense number still out of work, and great distress prevails.

BILSTON, Friday Evening.—The unemployed are still parading the streets in bodies, and serious apprehensions are entertained. The colliers and others have commenced taking food out of the shops. A large body of special constables have been sworn in, and necessary precautions have been taken to keep the peace. The same account will apply to the surrounding district.

THAMES TUNNEL.—This great undertaking seems to be approaching steadily to entire completion. As early as Monday next, the entrance on the Wapping side will be open to visitors, the shaft at Rotherhithe being closed, in order to finish the new staircase. When this is completed, the Tunnel will be thrown open, not merely as an object of curiosity, but as a thoroughfare for foot-passengers, and its practical utility as a medium of communication from one shore to the other will be then first tested. [We shall present our readers with a spirited engraving of this vast undertaking on its completion.]

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A special General Court was held on Friday at the East India House, Sir C. Law Lushington in the chair. The Court had been specially called for the purpose of laying before the proprietors the draft of a bill now before Parliament, to grant furlough allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in case of their returning to Europe for a limited period; and had now been made special in compliance with a requisition of nine Proprietors (only four of whom were present), again to submit a motion on the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattarah. As soon as the minutes had been read, the chairman rose and said, that as the case of the Rajah of Sattarah had already been so fully discussed in this Court, and as a petition was that evening about to be presented to the House of Commons on the subject by Mr. Hume, he moved that the Court do now adjourn. This motion caused a most animated discussion. Mr. Lewis accused the Court of Directors and some of the other Proprietors with a disgraceful combination to prevent the subject from being freely discussed, alleging that they were well aware that a gross wrong had been done, and that they, therefore, feared discussion.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—ELECTION OF A HEAD MASTER.—At a meeting of the honourable the trustees held on Thursday, present, Earls Denbigh, Aylesford, and Howe; Sir G. Skidwith, Sir F. Lawley, Sir H. Halford, Sir G. Crewe, Mr. W. S. Dugdale, M.P., Mr. E. J. Shirley, M.P., and Mr. Holbeche, the Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, was elected Head Master of Rugby School.

OFFICE OF HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK.—The following gentlemen are, we understand, candidates for the office of High Bailiff of Southwark:—Alderman Brown, Alderman Sir William Heygate, Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Payne (coroner), Mr. Ledger, Mr. Jump, and Mr. J. Curling.

At a Court of Common Council held last Thursday, Mr. Charles Pearson was appointed to perform the duties of High Bailiff of Southwark until a successor to Mr. Holmes was chosen.

ALTERATION OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.—A numerous deputation waited on Thursday, by appointment, on Sir J. Graham at the Home Office, on the subject of the Bankrupt Amendment Bill. The members of the London Association, solicited a postponement of the measure till the ensuing session, with a view to its being more fully considered and amended. The postponement was supported by Mr. M. Phillips, Mr. Parker, of Sheffield, Sir Matthew Wood, and other members. Sir J. Graham received the representations made to him with marked attention, and undertook to communicate them to the Lord Chancellor (who had brought in the bill), to consult with his colleagues as to the course to be adopted.

DOVER, July 28.—Mr. Bush has got the top half of its calisson to its site, the Goodwin Sands. The machine, as we mentioned on Monday, did break down, or part in twain; but this circumstance, it is said, has favoured the project rather than otherwise, inasmuch as Mr. Bush now reckons on being able to form his foundation by the aid of the bottom part alone. It was got off to the sands on Wednesday. We understand there is to be a grand review at Deal to-morrow, before the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill. Yesterday morning the coast-guard seized a boat with fifty tubs of foreign spirits, between here and the North Foreland. The smugglers, with the exception of one man, escaped.

MISS ADELAIDE KEMBLE A BRIDE.—The banns of marriage between "Adelaide Kemble and John Sartoris," were proclaimed in the city churches here on Sunday last. The gentleman who is about to lead this highly-accomplished lady and distinguished vocalist to the temple of Hymen, is styled Count Sartoris, and is reputed to be possessed of considerable wealth. The lady, we believe, although generally known in this country by her maiden patronymic of Kemble, is a widow, and, we have been informed, has two children by her first husband living at Milan.—*Glasgow Courier.*

ILLNESS OF GRACE DARLING.—We regret to learn that Grace Darling, the heroine of the Fern Island, is at present in very bad health. Our correspondent at Bamborough informs us that she is at present on the main land for change of air, and although reported to be somewhat better since she took up her residence there, she still looks very unwell.—*Berwick paper.*

The four-oared cutter match between the St. George's Club and the Civil Engineers, took place on Thursday, the distance being from Westminster to Putney, when the former won by a length of 180 yards ahead.

CRICKET. — GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.—The annual match between eleven gentlemen and eleven players was commenced on Monday morning at Lord's and terminated on Wednesday afternoon, when the former, contrary to general anticipation, came off victorious, winning the game easily, and with no less than ninety-five runs to spare.

On Friday evening an inquisition was taken before Mr. Wakley, at the Seven Stars, New-road, Hammersmith, on the body of George Brill, aged sixty years, who was killed during the awful thunder-storm on the morning of Thursday last. The body presented marks of the powerful effects of the electric fluid, which had struck the deceased on the right side of the head, literally tearing his hat into shreds. It had then passed down the right side of his neck, down his chest, stomach, left thigh, and leg, and then passed out on the inside of his left heel. The skin along which it had passed was excoriated as from burning, and the foot was burst open and torn from the sole at the heel.—Verdict, "Died from the effects of lightning."

DREADFUL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a very dreadful accident happened in the Waterloo-road, near the Victoria Theatre, by which an interesting little girl, name Margaret Randall, lost her life. It appears the child, in company with a sister and brother, rather her senior, were walking together, when the deceased ran off the footpath into the road, after an apple which she had dropped, at the moment the carriage of Mr. Wood, of the York-road, passed along, the horses of which knocked the child down, both the near wheels passing over her body. She was taken up and carried to the shop of Mr. Brooks, in the Waterloo-road, who pronounced her dead. At the time of the accident the carriage was going at a moderate rate. Mr. Wood alighted, and gave his name and address to the police. The body awaits a coroner's inquest.

FIRE IN HATFIELD-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.—Thursday afternoon, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Holdsworth, 18, Hatfield-street, Stamford-street, which burnt with much fury for some time; but through the active exertions of several firemen attached to the West of England and Waterloo-road brigade stations, it was eventually got under, though not until the upper part of the house, together with a large quantity of furniture, had been consumed.

FIRE AT CREDITON.—On Monday evening a fire broke out at Crediton, which was not extinguished until about thirty houses were destroyed, chiefly cottagers' residences.—*Western Luminary.*

LIGHTHOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The lighthouse on the North Quay at Ayr, was observed to be on fire about half-past ten o'clock on Thursday morning, and before any effectual assistance could be rendered, the whole fabric was burned. It was built of wood, and has faced the storms of nearly seventeen years. No cause can be assigned for the occurrence of the accident.

POLICE.—James Wyatt, a carpenter out of work, was charged on Thursday, at Queen-square, with having thrown a stone at Lord Sandon, as that nobleman was leaving his house on Wednesday evening. The magistrate considered him insane, and committed him for three months, at the end of which time he was to be put under restraint.

Sarah Stroud was on Thursday committed to Newgate for trial at the Marylebone-office, for drowning her illegitimate child in the Regent's canal.

Thomas Casey, a journeyman dyer, charged at Lambeth-street with having caused the death of his wife by inflicting bruises on her, was fully committed on Thursday to Newgate, for "Manslaughter," and the witnesses bound over to appear.

Four parties, factory-men and labourers, were charged on Thursday at the Greenwich Police, with exciting the late meeting to rescue Dr. McDowall from the hands of the police, and bound over in sums of 40*l.* and upwards, for their good behaviour during the next six months.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which have reached us, are chiefly occupied with the King's speech on the preceding day on opening the session of the Chambers, and with the details of that exceedingly interesting ceremony. The *Journal des Debats* states, that about 70 members of the Opposition held a meeting at M. Odillon Barrot's house on Tuesday afternoon, when it was resolved, after a warm discussion, that the Opposition would not propose any amendment to the address, nor to the Regency Bill, but that they would seize the first favourable opportunity to raise a ministerial question, or, in other words, to engage a political discussion with the Ministry.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.—ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—LIVERPOOL, Thursday night, July 28.—The Caledonia arrived in the Mersey at ten o'clock this evening, in ten days, having sailed from Boston on the evening of the 16th, and from Halifax on the evening of the 18th inst., at six o'clock; she brings about sixty passengers, among whom were Fanny Elssler. The Acadia was going into Halifax. It was thought the negotiations about the Boundary were in a satisfactory state of settlement. The Texan schooner of war San Antonio left New Orleans on the 28th of June, to take up her quarters on the coast of Mexico. A steam-boat had exploded at the mouth of the Missouri, and caused the death of twenty-six Germans, and seven German children, besides several Americans, who were scalded to death. The crops by all accounts promised well. A geological survey of Canada was about to be made.

The *Montreal Herald* of July 11 announces a calamity unprecedented in extent in British America, which occurred on the previous Saturday. The steamer Shamrock left the Canal Basin, at Montreal, on Friday evening, with one hundred and twenty passengers. About eleven o'clock on Saturday, when the steamer had proceeded only about five miles from Lachine, her boiler exploded, scattering death and destruction. So sudden were the effects, that in less than five minutes sixty-two human beings were precipitated into eternity. The passengers were English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants, but principally English. The explosion carried away the decks, so that the vessel immediately went down. By the humane exertions of the master and crew of the Dolphin, about sixty persons were picked up. Of these, about thirty are injured, and about thirty, principally Irish, escaped unhurt. The captain and engineer were saved; the captain was the last man to leave the boat.



THE NEW GRAND STAND AT GOODWOOD.

GOODWOOD GRAND STAND.

The races at Goodwood are the sporting attractions of the week, and their annual celebration—thanks to the taste, enterprise, and liberality of that fine English gentleman, the Duke of Richmond—now affords some of the best racing entertainment in the kingdom. A change has come completely over the spirit of its former dream, and the Goodwood meeting is now of grand import in the world of fashion and sport. A note of what the races were and are may well accompany the illustrations we have prepared for our readers.

For some years these races had been on the decline; and so poor was the sport, and so paltry the subscriptions, owing to the falling off of the patrons of the turf, that it was even betting that the meeting would not outlive many seasons; the public money given seldom exceeded £150; occasionally it was a "Flemish account"—none at all! Symptoms of decline, as well in the sport as the company, had shown themselves. Affairs could not possibly go on in this way. The entire ruin and downfall of the meeting must have been the inevitable consequence, when the noble owner of Goodwood, anxious to preserve a meeting founded by his ancestor, the third Duke of Richmond, in 1802, came forward, and, by his influence, restored the meeting to more than its former prosperity. And here, in giving an extract from a newspaper published in 1802, we fervently hope we may see the latter part of its wish fulfilled in the person of the present duke, the reviver of the sports:—

"The thanks of the county in general, and of Chichester and its vicinity in particular, are largely due to his grace the Duke of Richmond, for having thus munificently and liberally instituted an establishment of most material local benefit in every point of view; both as a source of pecuniary advantage to the inhabitants, and as a means of forwarding to notice, and increasing the consequence of, the western part of the country. We can only add our wish that

the illustrious duke may, for many years, live to enjoy, in health and happiness, a seign planted by the hand of his ancestor, but nurtured and brought to perfection by his own."

To the exertions, then, of the noble owner of Goodwood, backed by a party of influential supporters of the turf, the celebrity which this meeting has now attained is entirely attributable. It has now acquired an importance that places it on a level with the best provincial races in England. Under its new auspices, the spirit of the olden time revived. The effect of the change speedily became apparent. Considerable alterations and improvements were made in the course. A new stand, capable of containing nearly three thousand persons, was erected; the turf was relaid in several places; new gallops formed—old ones perfected; in short, everything has been done that experience, liberality, and good taste could dictate. The extraordinary increase in the value of the stakes will sufficiently attest the high estimation in which they are held.

The engraving of the grand stand, as it is given at the head of this notice, presents it in its new form with all its improvements—and is, on a smaller scale, a spirited copy from the magnificent print of the "New Grand Stand at Goodwood," published by Mr. Moore, the enterprising printseller of St. Martin's-lane, to record the first cup-race after its erection. A little farther on we give the Duke of Richmond's seat at Goodwood—the home of princely hospitality during the season of the races—and the rendezvous of all the noble and generous spirits who lend their aid and countenance to his grace's distinguished patronage of the British turf. Every visitor to Goodwood who finds enjoyment at its races, or cares for the prosperity of the course and neighbourhood points to the duke's residence with a feeling of pride, and lauds the taste and hospitality of its owner, as worthy of stimulating by its example the whole body of sporting English noblemen and gentlemen to a similar fostering of the racing sport.



GOODWOOD HOUSE.

THE GOODWOOD CUPS.

The splendid prizes manufactured by Messrs. Garrard for the races at Goodwood, are, as usual, cast from the noble models of Mr. Cotterill, whose reputation they will, if it be possible, enhance. They consist of two groups in silver, one of them intended to be the Goodwood, the other "the Chesterfield Cup," but as the designs, sent with the stewards as to their destination, we are unable to describe them under those heads. It is sufficient, however, that we illustrate the works themselves.

The first we shall notice is a fine equestrian group; the subject taken from Scottish history, and representing an incident which took place immediately before the memorable battle of Bannockburn:—Previous to the engagement a brilliant achievement of

King Robert Bruce himself, performed in full view of both armies, raised the hopes of his countrymen with another good omen. He was riding in front of his troops on a little palfrey, but with his battle-axe in his hand, and a crown of gold over his steel helmet, when an English knight, Henry de Bohun, or Boone, mounted on a heavy war-horse, and armed at all points, recognising the Scottish King, galloped forward to attack him. Instead of retiring from the unequal encounter, Bruce turned to meet his assailant, and, dexterously parrying his spear, in the next moment, with one blow of his battle-axe cleft his skull and laid him dead at his feet. Bruce's only observation was, "I have broken my good battle-axe."

Mr. Cotterill's group is faithful to the scene thus described, and he has composed it with as much vigour as truth. The Bruce is represented armed *cap-à-pied*, with a surcoat over chain armour, a long sword depending from his waist, and in his right hand, which is raised, a heavy battle-axe; he is standing in his stirrups, about



to deal the deadly blow; his attitude is firm and commanding, and strongly indicative of his knightly prowess; and the steady yet severe expression of his countenance assure us of the result. His antagonist, on the other hand, is flying wildly to meet the King. His lance has passed the mark, and partly from the sudden swerve, partly from the desire to avoid the Bruce's weapon, he has thrown himself back on his horse's crupper—his shield is raised, but it covers him incompletely, and a fatal space between the ear and the shoulder lies exposed to the weight of the terrific battle-axe. His vizor is closed, but the bold features of a gallant soldier are visible through the bars. His surcoat and shield bear the arms of the family of De Bohun, *Azure, a hand, or, between six lions rampant or*; the trappings of his steed are similarly emblazoned. Nothing can exceed the energy and fire of De Bohun's rapid charge—every muscle of his courser is in motion, as with steaming housings he dashes onward. Contrasted with the fiery war-horse is the lighter and more gentle palfrey bestrode by Bruce; it is equal to its rider's weight, but only for purposes of peace, thus admirably exemplifying the steady courage of the Scottish King, who, cool and collected, has gained an easy victory. We have seldom seen a story better told, and again we say, it reflects infinite credit on Mr. Cotterill; the workmanship also is excellent, and the contrast afforded by the golden weapons, the armorial bearings, &c., produces a fine effect.

From the severe record of history we turn to the graceful page of romance; from the illustrations of war to the gentle expressions of love.



The second subject represents the meeting between Thomas the Rhymer (of Erclidoune) and the Queen of Fairy Land, a story so well told in one of the ballads which form a part of the minstrelsy of the Scottish border. In order the better to describe Mr. Cotterill's group we shall quote the opening of the ballad, observing only that the artist has again been as faithful to his original as it was possible for him, consistent with the rules of art, to be:—

"True Thomas lay on Huntlie bank
A ferlie he spied wi' his ee;
And there he saw a ladye bright
Come riding down by the Eildin tree.
Her skirt was o' the grass-green silk,
Her mantle o' the velvet fyne;
At ilka tett of her horse's mane
Hung fifty siller bells and nine.
True Thomas he pull'd off his cap
And touted low down to his knee,
'All hail thou mighty Queen of Heaven!
For thy peer on earth I never did see.'

"O no, O no, Thomas,' she said,
'That name does not belong to me;
I am but the Queen of fair Elfland
That am hither come to visit thee.'"

Accordingly in Mr. Cotterill's group we behold the Elfin Queen, mounted on a delicate ambling palfrey, decorated with rich housings, riding beneath that famous weird oak, the Eildin tree. The enamoured sprite is attired in the costume which refers to the supposed period of the romance; she wears a rich chatelaine at her waist, and a coronal of roses is bound about her brow; and, in illustration of the words of the old ballad, on which the modern one is founded,

"A while she blew, awhile she sang."

She holds a horn in her upraised hands, and her speaking features express the melody of her witching voice.

According to the old text,

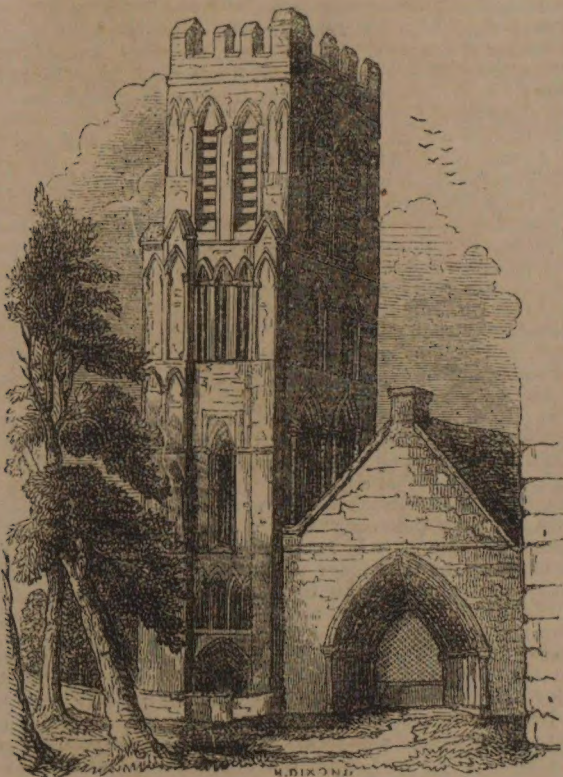
"She led three grey hounds in a leash,
And ratches coupled by hyr ran;
She bar an horn about hyr halse,
And undir hyr gyrdil mene flene."

But Mr. Cotterill has wisely introduced only two greyhounds, one of which is represented *seant*, the other *couchant*, while the Queen of Faery checks her palfrey to salute Thomas of Ercildoune. The easy motion of the palfrey is well expressed, and the grace and beauty of the fair rider are conspicuous. "True Thomas," also, who kneels before her, with cap doffed and harp in hand, is a fine, manly figure, fit to be the poet-lover of so delicate a being. The central portion of the group is formed by the Eildin tree, an oak, whose gnarled branches lend themselves very picturesquely to the pyramidal character of the design. A broken branch on one side admirably balances the composition. This group is without any gilding, but so carefully is it executed, that the effect produced by variety of colours is not noted. We are of opinion that in the execution of this essentially sylvan subject, Mr. Cotterill has been quite as successful as in the warlike memorials for which he has long been so deservedly celebrated.

In closing our imperfect account of these beautiful works of art, we cannot but repeat our satisfaction at witnessing such praiseworthy and successful efforts towards rendering the prizes of our best race-courses worthy of the country to which they owe their birth. The history and literature of Great Britain afford abundant materials for the exercise of the highest talent, such as we find developed in the groups which we have attempted to describe.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

Under this general, and, it is hoped, not inappropriate title, we purpose introducing our readers to the thousand and one beautiful objects of interest which stud the natural scenery of our native land. There are endless themes and associations of delight to be gathered out of the simple nooks and corners of our charming rural landscapes and architecture—spots of green upon the waste of life—pleasant haunts of bygone genius or romance—dottings upon the path of history—dwelling-places of fancy, poetry, memory—the fairy dells of imagination—the dreamy treasure-homes of thought. A moss-covered rock, an old ruin, some ancient fabric in decay, a gate, a tree, a tower, a rippling stream, a mouldering church—any touch or token of the waste of years that can be stamped with recollections of the past, or selected for its present charm and wasting beauty—may be caught by the pencil of our artist, and gathered into our columns, like the fugitive graces of the isle. We are assured by a hundred correspondents, that such features of our paper will have a pleasing and often an endearing influence upon our readers, and we have, therefore, now only to proclaim our intention of adopting them from time to time, with such random suggestions as unstudying chance may throw out. Accident commences our series with a view of



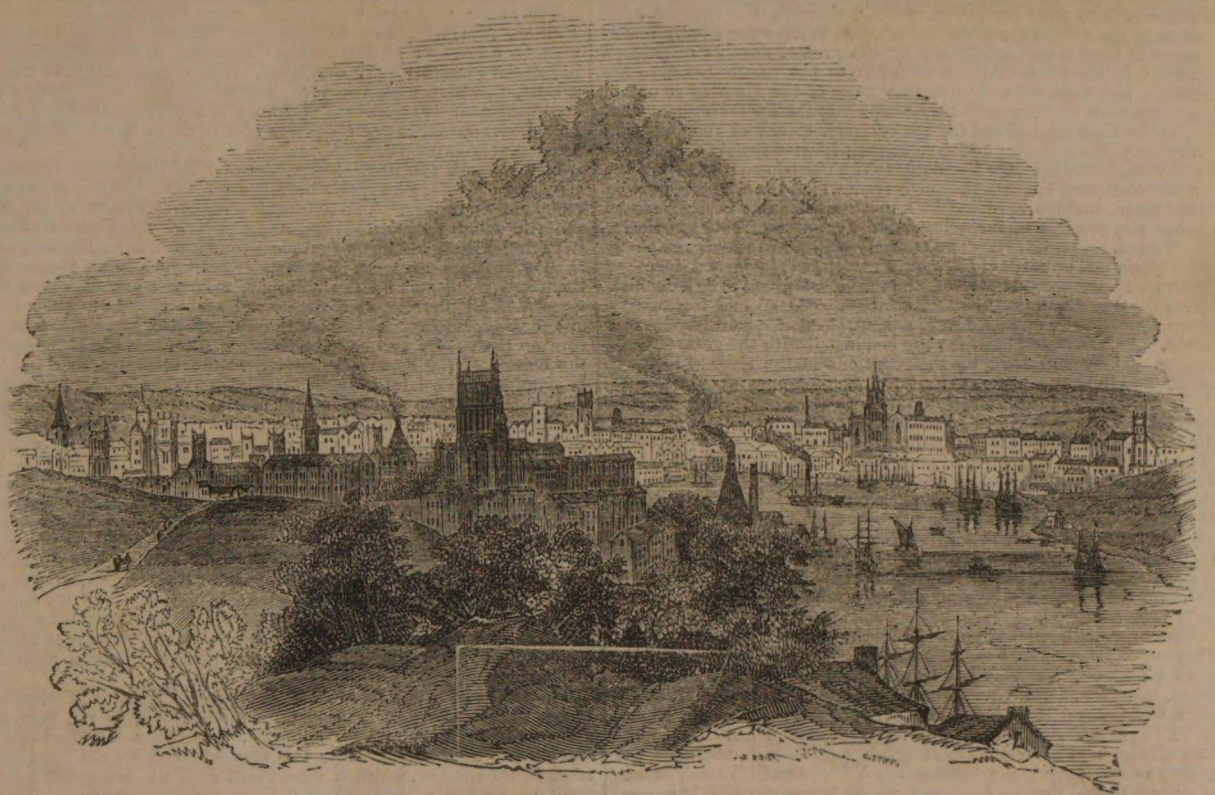
THURGARTON CHURCH.

This picturesque rural temple is used as the parish-church of Thurgarton, although belonging to a private individual. It has its simple and pleasant locality about two miles from the banks of the Trent, in a beautiful district of Nottinghamshire, and upon the borders of the ancient Forest of Sherwood—dear, merrie, memory-haunted Sherwood—the fairy region of the ballad-singer—and one of the evergreen homes of old English romance. The character of the scenery which once surrounded this old ruin is, however, of altered aspect now:—its forest features are worn away—it is subdued into the mild stillness of pastoral vegetation, and wears the sweet, untroubled calm of holy natural repose.

The Priory of Thurgarton was founded by Ralph de Ayncourt, in the time of Henry II., for the good of the souls of all branches of his family, and committed, with holy charge, to the care of St. Peter, to whom it was religiously dedicated. The principal records concerning the once famous priory are held by the Chapter of Southwell, and are contained in one volume, the others having been burnt by Cromwell in his crusade against the Catholic Church.

Of its exterior, the most attractive remaining portions of this once glorious edifice—amongst which should be first named one of the two former western towers—are the western entrance, now used as a window; the north porch, but which has been badly rebuilt; two early decorated windows of good character; and a very rich niche, which is in the pier that in the interior divides these two windows. A description of it might be too architectural, but we must say that it is a gem indeed. The narrowest arch of the western entrance measures about eight feet, and the widest about eighteen feet, having in its mouldings six rows of the dog's-tooth ornament. We find this church nearly perfect up to the time of the civil wars; but Cromwell having passed through the village quietly, was afterwards attacked from the church towers, in return for which he reduced it to its present state; in which we leave it, with only an intimation to the curious that it is near Nottingham, Newark, Southwell, and Newstead, and 140 miles from the metropolis.

G. G. P.



VIEW OF BRISTOL.

BRISTOL.

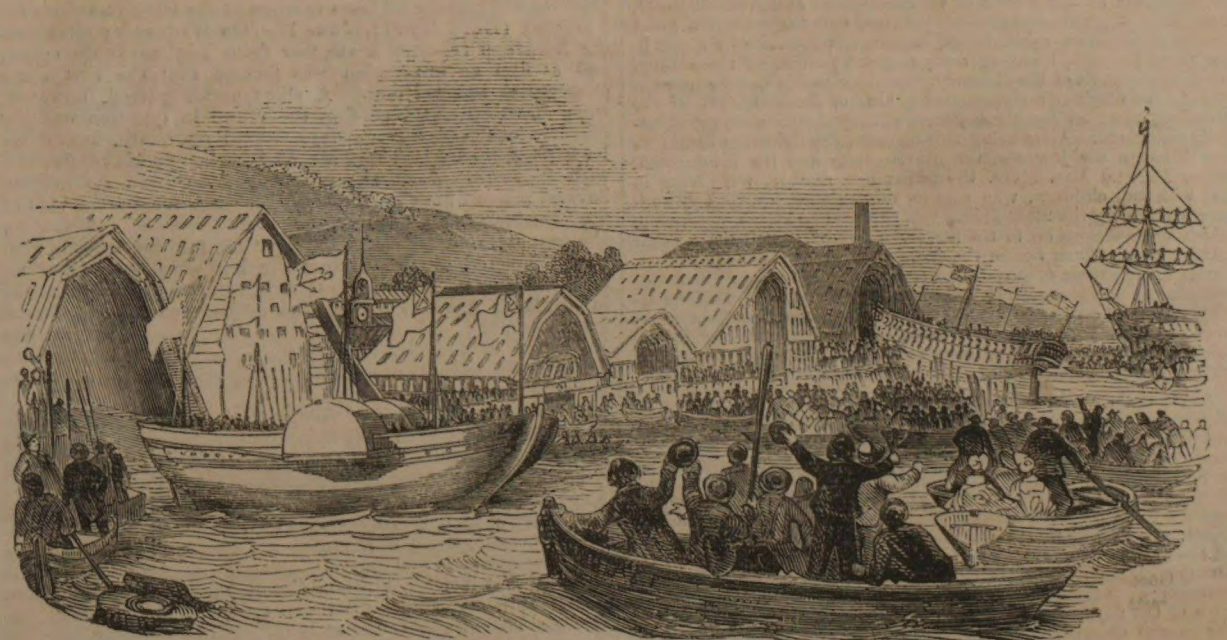
Our readers have here a picturesque aspect of the beautiful and ancient city of Bristol, now, in spite of the prevailing distress among the people, more quiet than many other commercial districts of the empire—and not politically maddened into turbulence, as in the memorable struggle for the reform-bill, when riots and burnings were prevalent with fury—and the learned Sir Charles Wetherell found it an impracticable abode.

Bristol, like ancient Rome, is seated on seven hills or elevations, which diversify the surface of a low but beautiful vale, about eight miles from the mouth of the river Avon, in the Bristol Channel, and at its confluence with the Frome. Its situation always rendered it commercial, according to the nature of the times, and in the eleventh century it is said that a mart was held here for the sale of English slaves of both sexes. Its ancient history is altogether romantic and remarkable, but we cannot dwell upon it here. The old town, which now forms the heart of the city, stands upon a narrow hill, bounded by the Avon on the south, the Frome on the north and west, and by the moat of the castle, now nearly arched over, on the east. The entire city and suburbs extend over a surface of 1500 acres, and occupy a circumference of seven miles, and are continually increasing. The more ancient streets are narrow, with lofty houses of wood and plaster, the fronts of which formerly projected, to the exclusion of light and air; but of late years most of these have been widened and improved, and more particularly the avenues to the bridges. The buildings in the more modern parts of the town are elegant and spacious, and Kingsdown and St. Michael's Hill on the north, Park-street and Berkeley-square on the west, and Redcliff Hill on the south, are covered with handsome houses, which are chiefly inhabited by the gentry and mercantile classes. But for a long time the principal inhabitants have been moving towards Clifton, which, in point of fact, is now become the "west end of the town." The streets are generally well paved, with smooth side-paths for foot-passengers; the greater part is well lighted with coal-gas, but some of the shops are lighted with oil-gas; as are also the interiors of many private houses. The public buildings, exclusive of churches, are numerous; the principal of these are the Exchange, a handsome building in the Grecian style, the Guildhall, the Council-house, the Merchants' Hall, the Post Office, Custom House, the City Library, and Commercial Rooms. The Theatre, which is elegant and commodious, was formerly conducted conjointly with the Bath company; but for some years past it has been under the exclusive management of Mr. Macready, father of the celebrated tragedian of that name. The bridge over the Avon was erected in 1768, in lieu of one which had stood several centuries; it consists of three wide and lofty arches, with stone balustrades seven feet high. The river Frome is crossed by a drawbridge, which has two arches of stone. The quay and harbour of Bristol may be deemed objects not only of great local but national interest. On changing the course of the Avon, two handsome cast-iron bridges were erected over the new channel, the respective arches of which are 200 feet in height. The wet docks here are very extensive, and the dimensions of the merchants' floating dock are said to exceed those at Portsmouth and Plymouth. A mile below the city, on the banks of the Avon, is the celebrated Hotwell, the waters of which are reckoned so salutary in consumptive, scorbutic, and inflammatory disorders. Here are a Pump Room, Assembly Rooms, Coffee House, Hotel, and a variety of lodging-houses, not only on a level with the well, but in the beau-

tiful village of Clifton. The city is divided into twelve wards, having an alderman over each. The mayor and recorder hold assizes twice a year for offences committed within the city jurisdiction, either on land or water; and the mayor, aldermen, and town-clerk, hold a quarter-session for the trial of minor offences. Bristol has sent members to Parliament ever since the 23rd of Edward I. All persons are allowed to trade here, and the freedom of the city may be obtained for a very moderate sum. The diocese of Bristol extends over a small part of Gloucestershire and the whole of Dorsetshire; the ecclesiastical dignitaries under the bishop are a dean, six prebendaries, one archdeacon, six minor canons, a chancellor, and registrar. The cathedral, situated on College Green, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was originally the collegiate church of the monastery of St. Augustine, founded in the reign of Stephen, by Robert Fitzharding, ancestor of the Berkeley family.

Several of the churches are handsome structures, but they are all exceeded by that of St. Mary Redcliffe, which is deemed one of the most beautiful in England. This city has places of worship for all the leading classes of Protestant dissenters, as well as for the Roman Catholics and the Jews. The establishments for gratuitous education are very numerous, including a city grammar-school for the instruction of the sons of citizens in Latin and Greek. A hospital, founded by Robert Colston, merchant, in 1708, has also a school annexed. There are several minor endowed schools for children of both sexes. The charities and establishments for relief of poverty, disease, and destitution, comprise an infirmary, a dispensary, an hospital for diseases of the eyes, an asylum for poor girls, and for the indigent blind, a female penitentiary, a strangers' friend society, a humane society to recover from the risk of drowning, a mendicity society, and several others. Here is a public library of considerable magnitude, and a philosophical and literary institution.

Bristol, until eclipsed by Liverpool, was the principal port on the western coast of England. Its leading branch of foreign commerce is with the West Indies, which it supplies with every sort of article necessary to the black and white population; and receives back vast quantities of rum, cotton, sugar, and other West India produce in return. Sugar is the most important article, the refining of which is one of the chief manufacturing processes of this city. It has also considerable trade with the north and south of Europe, especially Spain and Portugal, from the former of which it imports wool for the fine cloth manufacturers of the west of England, and from the latter, wine very largely. A considerable mercantile intercourse is also kept up with the ports of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the British North American Colonies. The trade with the United States is for the most part confined to tobacco and turpentine. Bristol has attempted very little trade with the East Indies hitherto, but the trade with the new South American states is more prosperous, and seems likely to increase. With Ireland the dealings are very considerable; but they have not augmented agreeably to the expectations formed from the recent lowering of the port dues. The branches of manufactures are numerous; one of the principal of which is that of every description of glass bottles; brass, copper, lead, iron, and tin works, also abound; and great quantities of soap, leather, gunpowder, and earthenware are made here. Ship-building and rope-making are also much pursued. It may in fact be deemed an emporium of every sort of exportable article, and more especially of the principal commodities produced by the surrounding counties.



CHATHAM DOCKYARD—LAUNCH OF THE GOLIATH AND THE VIRAGO.

LAUNCH OF THE GOLIATH AND THE VIRAGO AT CHATHAM.

The launch of the Goliath war-ship of 80 guns, and the second-class war-steamer Virago, from the dock-yard at Chatham, into

the waters of the river Medway, drew to this town at an early hour on Monday morning last, crowds of persons of all classes, anxious to be present at this truly national spectacle. Every means of conveyance, both by land and water, were in requisition, and

many persons were compelled to walk, through the over-crowded state of the cars, stages, and omnibuses, which were wholly inadequate to meet the demand. By far the greater number of persons arrived by the steam-boats, crowded from the paddle-boxes to the cabins, and were moored in various parts of the Medway to obtain the best view of the launch they possibly could for their customers.

As the time approached for the commencement of the imposing ceremony, the steamers and various craft hoisted flags of all nations, and were decorated from the deck to the mast-head; and the seats in the dock-yard beneath the sheds from which the launches were to take place, became occupied by a most fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, including a large number of gallant officers, both naval and military. The tasteful manner in which the sheds and platforms, upwards of 300 feet in length, were adorned, together with the appearance of the river, and the vessels about to be launched, from the decks and portholes of which those who had fortunately been allowed to go on board were gazing, presented a truly gorgeous sight. All the arrangements were conducted with the greatest precision. The vessels took up their stations in the river in the best order, and in such a manner, that the smaller ones should not be behind the larger; whilst within the dock-yard everything for the accommodation of visitors appeared to be complete, and much of that confusion often attendant upon such occasions was avoided. The seats for the accommodation of visitors ran parallel the whole length of the Goliath, and reached to a height nearly level with her deck. To the booths, eight in number, on either side of the Goliath, the public were admitted only by tickets from Captain Sheriff, the captain superintendent, and Mr. Fincham, the master shipwright of the dockyard. To the platforms, from which the launch of the Virago was viewed, except some few seats in the gallery at her bows for the use of the officials and the nobility, the public generally were admitted.

The most distinguished persons present, including the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord and Lady Morley, Lord Ashley, M.P., Lord Grimston, Sir William Gage, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, the Hon. Capt. Gage, the Hon. Capt. Fisher, Sir H. Willshire, and Colonel Hayes, Commanders of the Port, Captain Brace, R.N., Captain Sheriff, R.N., and a large body of naval and military officers and their ladies, at about one o'clock, ascended the gallery erected facing the bows of the Virago, which vessel, it was arranged, should first be launched, which was decorated in a very tasteful and appropriate manner. From the summit of the balcony hung the royal standard; and from the bows of the steamer fronting it hung the bottle of wine to be used in the christening ceremony, slung with silken cords attached to slightly-constructed hoops. It was very prettily decorated with rosettes and various-coloured ribbons, and surmounted by a tastefully-arranged V. R., elaborately chased in *or moulu*.

The arrangements for the launch of the vessel were under the superintendence of Mr. Fincham, the master shipwright; and everything having been declared as ready, the announcement was made by the sounding of bugles from the stem, which were answered by others at the stern. At this moment the Hon. Mrs. Grey dashed the bottle against the bow of the ship. Shouts arose on every side, the band struck up the national anthem, every one being uncovered, in the midst of which the gallant vessel moved majestically into the river. The town band continued to play several lively airs during the egress of the company, and throughout their progress to the various booths erected for them in the vicinity of the chief point of attraction—the Goliath. The splendour of the decorations here far surpassed those of the former. The principal portion of the chief booth at the head of the vessel was occupied by about one hundred ladies and gentlemen connected with Rochester Cathedral and the town choir; the Royal Marine band and the band of the 99th regiment were stationed in the shed just between midships of the Goliath.

Before the ceremony of christening the Goliath was commenced, the band played "God save the Queen," after which a hymn, written for the occasion, and adapted to Purcell's "Strike the Cymbal," was sung. The bugles having been sounded from the head, and answered from the stern, at a quarter past two o'clock the Duchess of Buccleuch stepped forward, and, under the direction of Captain Sheriff, took the bottle of wine, slung and adorned as that described at the former launch, into her hands, and as she broke it, though with a little difficulty, against the bows, exclaimed "The Goliath," the bolts and dogshores were removed, and the ponderous vessel in a few seconds moved slowly and gracefully from the docks, and floated up the Medway. The cheers which arose from the docks, the deck of the ship, from the craft in the river, and from the opposite bank, were loud and long continued; and the beauty of the scene was heightened by the loud discharge of volleys of cannon from Chatham heights, and it was apparently with the greatest reluctance that the people quitted so delightful an exhibition. The launch of both vessels was conducted in such an admirable manner, that not the slightest accident occurred, either on the river or ashore; and the distinguished company, after partaking of an elegant *déjeuner* which had been provided for them, separated highly delighted.

TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM ON THURSDAY MORNING.

At a very early hour on Thursday morning the metropolis was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by torrents of rain and hail, which continued, with scarcely any intermission, till six o'clock. The flashes of lightning were awfully vivid, and several of them were followed by terrific peals of thunder, resembling the report of a volley of artillery. One of the loudest was at the commencement between twelve and one o'clock, which came from S.S.E., and did considerable damage at Vauxhall and Newington. The electric fluid struck a chimney stack on a small house situate at the corner of Clarence-place and Norfolk-street, Vauxhall; it penetrated through the roof, carrying with it a great portion of the brick-work, destroying the frame-work of a closet in the room beneath, breaking away a great portion of the ceiling, cracking the walls of the chimney, smashing nearly every square of glass in the window-frame, shivering part of the woodwork of the bedstead, whereon lay three young children, who were providentially uninjured. After doing this damage, the lightning forced its way between the joints of the hearth-stone into the lower room, where Mr. and Mrs. Moss, the father and mother, were lying in bed with two children, who also as miraculously escaped injury, notwithstanding the mantelpiece was shivered to atoms, portions of which were thrown on to the bed; the fire-irons and some other articles were driven across the room with great violence; in fact, almost every article of furniture was broken or damaged; the window-shutter was blown from its hinges into the street. Police constable L 22, who was on duty at the same time, describes the appearance as awful, adding that the roofs of the above and several adjoining houses appeared on fire, and that the shock drove him violently against the wall, and singed his right hand.

About the same time the electric fluid penetrated the clock turret of the chapel at the Fishmongers' Almshouses, near the Elephant and Castle, Newington, and melted and destroyed a part of the works of the clock, so as wholly to suspend the movement, which is fully indicated by the hands having remained stationary since 25 minutes past 12: from thence the electric flame broke through and damaged the roof, causing the northern wall of the tower to bulge, and present a very dangerous appearance; and passing out of the upper part of the fine old Gothic window at the east end of the chapel, smashed several panes of glass and damaged the stone framework; it then proceeded along the lead which covers the cornice of the adjoining low buildings, occupied by some of the inmates, and descended through the interior of a leaden rain-water pipe, perforating an orifice near the lower part of about three inches in diameter, from whence it passed into a cask used to catch the rain-water which descends from the roof, and after splintering several of the staves, drove out the metal tap at the bottom, tearing away a large piece of stave with it, and finally appears to have buried itself beneath a quantity of garden-pots, several of which, with the plants therein, are broken and damaged.

The storm was also very violent about Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, Mortlake, Roehampton, and Barnes. In the two latter villages a number of houses were unroofed, and several valuable haystacks almost wholly destroyed. About half-past five o'clock a boat, in which were two men, named Holmes and Farley, was swamped near Wandsworth meadows, and both perished. In this neighbourhood stacks of chimneys and roofs of houses have been considerably damaged.

Mr. Howell, the district-surveyor of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and his wife, who reside in Vincent-square, had a most narrow escape of their lives. The lightning struck the window of the bedroom in which they were lying, and shattered the glass to pieces; it passed with a hissing sound close to Mr. and Mrs. Howell, who, as may be supposed, were in a state of extreme alarm; thence into the front room and up the chimney, a large stack of which was thrown in all directions; it descended again and forced the glass of the window to atoms, and set the curtain and some other furniture on fire; from thence it passed across the road to the lodge at the corner of the square, belonging to the cricket-ground of the Westminster scholars, with an astonishing velocity, and broke two of the squares of glass; it afterwards passed off in an oblique direction, and shattered the corner of the roof, and then seemed to strike into the earth. Several windows and chimneys have been shattered in the same neighbourhood.

Considerable damage has been done to the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields: two large stones, about 30lbs. weight, were struck off the steeple by the electric fluid, and forced their way through the roof, over the staircase leading to the gallery. The corner pew on the north-east side was also struck with lightning, and the wainscot splintered in several places. Sir John Rennie, Mr. Hayward, and others, have examined the edifice this morning, and we understand that they are of opinion that the whole fabric of this magnificent church has been shaken, but at present the amount of injury cannot be exactly ascertained. It is supposed by some that the steeple must be pulled down.

The family of a plumber residing at Woolwich, named Chapman, had a narrow escape. The electric fluid struck, in the first instance, the brickwork of the chimney, a quantity of which it displaced, and then dividing into two currents, entered the front bedroom by the window, which it forced out, and, traversing the apartment, effected its escape without inflicting any other personal injury than a slight bruise on the shoulder of one of the females who was sleeping in the room. Running along the front of the house, it then passed down an iron tube which had been erected as a temporary chimney by the tenant of the adjoining house, and forced its way out by the shop window, the shutters of which were loosely put up, without damaging any of the furniture. The other current passed down the chimney of Mr. Chapman's house, and tearing its way through a screen which had been placed across the fire-place, passed over the bed in which the servant was sleeping, and struck the wall with such force, that the plaster was thrown on the opposite door in the form of the finest powder.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The syndicate appointed to inquire into the state of the funds of the University, have reported to the Senate, that the funded property of the University has been very considerably diminished by a succession of large extraordinary expenses. Besides the diminution of income arising from this reduction of capital, the permanent annual expenditure of the University has been very considerably increased, as well by the provision made for the maintenance and management of the observatory, as also by various new arrangements, partly consequent upon the extension of the public buildings and scientific collections of the University, and partly arising out of the enlarged system of academical examination. It is therefore recommended by the syndicate, that the fees payable to the University chest on matriculation, and on admission to any degree, be increased according to the following scale, viz.—that on matriculation every nobleman and fellow-commoner pay an additional sum of £6; and every pensioner an additional sum of £3. That every person admitted to any degree, unless it be honorary, pay an additional sum of £1 10s. The proposition will be submitted to the syndicate on the 10th of October.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Mr. James Miller has been elected Professor of Surgery to this University, in the place of the late Sir Charles Bell. The other candidate Mr. Lizars, was not even proposed. The election to the Chair of Pathology, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Thompson, will take place on the 9th of next month. The candidates are Dr. Craigie, Dr. Henderson, Dr. John Davy, Dr. Handyside, and Dr. Bennett.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WOOLWICH, July 19.—THE RHADAMANTHUS.—The following paragraph from the Halifax correspondent of the *Quebec Gazette* will remove all fears relative to the Rhadamanthus:—"Halifax (Nova Scotia), June 18.—On Wednesday afternoon the telegraph reported a steamer from England in the offing, and at first an impression was formed that the first June packet was approaching. A short period passed, however, when it was ascertained that the vessel in question was the Rhadamanthus, seventeen days from Portsmouth, bound for New York, having on board Mr. Wright, an express messenger, with despatches from the government to Lord Ashburton. Several reasons have been assigned for the unexpected visit of the Rhadamanthus. According to the earliest information she was necessitated to put in here because her stock of coal was exhausted, though in fact she had abundance; but we have heard on good authority that, as was confidently reckoned in England, Admiral Sir Charles Adam would have arrived from Bermuda, the commander of the Rhadamanthus was instructed by government to deviate from the track to New York for the purpose of communicating with him previously to her proceeding thither."

Orders were received at Woolwich, during the past week, to build a war steamer of very large dimensions, to be named the Dragon. The order has been countermanded so far as regards her being built at Woolwich, but she will be immediately commenced at Sheerness or Chatham, most probably at the latter port. Some idea may be formed of the stupendous magnitude of this vessel, when it is stated her engines are to be of the immense power of 800 horses.

Lieut.-General Sir William Gomm and suite embarked at Portsmouth on Sunday afternoon on board the *Cleopatra*, 26, Captain Wyvill, and sailed early on Monday morning with the governor for the Mauritius.

PLYMOUTH, July 24.—The Satellite, 18, Commander Gambier, having had her defects made good, sailed yesterday for the South American station. The Albatross, 16, Commander Reginald York, put in here on Thursday from Portsmouth, with some slight defects, which being made good, she sailed on Saturday for the North America and West India station. The

Portsmouth buoy boat, and the Adventure transport, Roskilly master, arrived with stores from Portsmouth, on Friday. The Falmouth lighter, Everson master, sailed with stores for Portsmouth on Friday. The Acteon, 20, Captain Russell, was paid off on Friday. The Wellesley, 74, Captain T. Maitland, was brought into harbour to be paid off yesterday. The Devon lighter, Tozer master, is loading for Holyhead and Liverpool. In Hamoaze:—The Caledonia, the San Josef, the Wellesley, the Wolf, the Sylph, and Netley tenders; the Confidence steam vessel: the Devon and Camel lighters, and the Portsmouth buoy boat. The report that the Caledonia, 120, is to be removed from her present moorings into the Sound, is as incorrect as that respecting the St. Vincent, 120, guard-ship at Portsmouth, being stationed at Spithead.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STORNAWAY, July 16.—The Water Witch, from St. Petersburg to Belfast, has put in here with damage, having been on the rocks near Teumpan Head, on the 14th inst. The Keith Stewart, from Falmouth Bay to Liverpool, was abandoned on the 14th inst., in Tolsta Bay, and subsequently foundered. Crew saved.

DINGLE, July 21.—The stern frame of a vessel, with some logs of timber, apparently American, one of them much burnt, has lately been washed on shore here, and more recently the lid of a box, marked in a circle, "Laasturiana, A. C."

ELSNORE, July 19.—The Forth, from Leith to St. Petersburg, in entering this harbour, struck the pier-head, carried away cutwater, and damaged her wheels. The number of ships that entered the Sound in 1842 was 1991—viz., 1115 from the North Sea, and 836 from the Baltic; 319 from the North Sea, and 208 from the Baltic—in all 527—were English.—*Hamburgh papers*.

MADEIRA, July 5.—The Shannon, from Liverpool, put in here on the 1st inst., leaky, and must discharge about 250 tons of coal, her cargo, being overloaded.

BRITISH ACCRA, April 22.—The Prince Oscar went ashore at Popo on the 17th inst., and became a total wreck. Crew saved.

PARIS, July 22.—The Racine, from St. Peter's, Martinique, to Havre, has put back to Fort Royal leaky, making 18 inches of water per hour, and must discharge. The Pactolus, from New Orleans to Havre, was ashore on the bar at the entrance of the Mississippi on the 29th ult.

RAMSGATE, July 22.—The George Cadwear, from Christchurch to London, foundered about five miles S. W. of the North Foreland.

HARTLEPOOL, July 22.—The Alert, from Newcastle to Hamburgh, put in here yesterday in a sinking state.

DARTMOUTH, July 24.—The Thetis barque has arrived off the Start, from Picton for London, in lat. 52 W. and lon. 45 2 N., fell in with quantities of ice, and for several days ice was in sight, and did not get clear of it until reaching lat. 47 N. lon. 46, 6 W.

CORK, July 22.—The John Francis, arrived off Cove, passed the bottom of a large ship, Cape Clear, bearing E.S.E. 45.

DEAL, July 23.—Wind N.N.W. moderate. 24, S.W. to S., moderate.—Arrived the John King from the Mauritius, Seabird from Cape Coast Castle, Thetis from Picton, Curlew and Hercules from Quebec. Sailed the Chamois for Buenos Ayres. The George the Fourth transport for St. Helena, &c., remains.

BEACHY HEAD, July 22.—Arrived off, the Caspar, from Philadelphia, for Bremen.

JERSEY, July 22.—The Fanny, bound to Liverpool, in beating out on the 20th inst., missed stays, and ran on the Corbiere rocks, but was got off on the flood, and put back with little damage, and proceeded this morning.

PORTASKAIG, July 21.—The Henry and William from Shields to Glasgow, struck on a sunken rock at the entrance of Islay Sound, was run ashore yesterday. The vessel is covered at high water, but is expected to be got afloat if the weather moderates; crew saved.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM-FRIGATE JUPITER.—On Monday this splendid and powerful steam-ship, commanded by Capt. Water, arrived in the river, off St. Katherine's Docks, from St. Petersburg, having left that city on Sunday, the 17th inst. On her passage she encountered heavy weather, and was detained fifteen hours at Copenhagen for a supply of coals. By the accounts brought over by her, it appears that a grand review was expected to take place on the 18th, of the whole of the Russian fleet quartered on the home station, consisting of 18 sail of the line, 15 frigates, and 16 or 18 corvettes, and were drawn up in three lines in the Cronstad roads.

FALMOUTH, July 26.—The Tweed steamer, Capt. Franklyn, from the West Indies, arrived this morning at eight o'clock, having sailed from Turk's Island the 30th of June, Nassau the 4th, Bermuda the 10th, and Fayal the 19th inst., and bringing about forty passengers, 90 serons cochineal, and 200,000 dollars on freight. The Trent, from the Havanah, sailed on the 1st instant, and brought the mails to Nassau. The Clyde, from England, arrived at Turk's Island on the 28th of June. The Tay, with the windward mails, arrived at Turk's Island on the 30th of June, and returned with the mail, per Clyde, on the same day. The scarlet fever was raging at St. Jago du Cuba.

In the report of the captain of the Diane of Bordeaux, just arrived from Calcutta, we find (says the *Debats*) the following passages:—"On June 13th, in lat. 11 deg. North, lon. 28 deg. 50 min. west, I spoke the English ship-of-war Termagant, who supplied us with 300lbs. of biscuit, though she was herself short of provisions. The captain passed part of the day on board the Diane, and his boat's crew and our men were very cordial. On parting we exchanged salutes. The sloop, which was leaving the African station, had captured several Spanish and Brazilian slavers, but had been beaten off by one large armed brig. The captain of the Termagant had received two wounds in his arm, and had several of his men also wounded in attempting to board. We again fell in with this sloop on July 7th, off the Azores."

PROVINCIAL.

TURN OUT OF COLLIERIES IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday evening.—Accounts have been brought to Birmingham by the various conveyances from the mining districts, that the colliers in the neighbourhood of Bilston, West Bromwich, and Walsall, instigated by emissaries sent from the Potteries, have turned out, and are parading the country in different directions, demanding food, and levying contributions on the inhabitants. Large bodies were met on the road leading to Walsall, where it appears the same plan which was put into successful operation in the Potteries, has been adopted. The men having turned out at one or two of the pits, proceeded to visit the extensive works of the Earl of Bradford, the coal and stone works of Dudley Brothers, and the lime works of Mr. Adams, at the Butts, Mr. Brewer's, Mr. Strongtharm, at Doe End, and other masters, where the men were compelled to leave work and join the turn-out, those who refused to do so being ducked in the canal. At the time the accounts left, the colliers were proceeding in bodies towards Mr. Fryer's works at Bloxwich, and the Brownhill and Pelsall works, in the direction of Lichfield. On obtaining information of the turn-out, and the violent proceedings of the colliers, Lord Dartmouth and the ma-

magistrates of the neighbourhood were promptly on the spot, and lost no time in calling out the Staffordshire troop of yeomanry, and taking measures for quelling any disturbance which might take place.

STATE OF THE POTTERIES.—BURSLEM, Monday.—Great numbers, probably three-fourths of those out of employment, are willing to return to work, but are deterred by the fear of personal violence on the part of the leaders of the "turn-out," should they do so. This applies to the collieries alone, for Messrs. Copeland and Garret, Mr. Minton, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Alcock, and other manufacturers, will be able to resume operations during the present week, having made arrangements for obtaining supplies of coals (although at a greatly increased expense) from distant collieries. This will be a great relief to the potters, who are in no way mixed up with the "turn-out," beyond the unfortunate circumstance of their dependence upon others for the large supply of coal required for carrying on their trade.

TUESDAY MORNING.—The manufacturers have succeeded in convincing a large number of the colliers of the folly of their proceedings, Mr. Kinnersley's men having agreed to resume work at their former rate of wages. The whole of these men have been sworn in as special constables, and the magistrates have also adopted the precaution of stationing a party of the military near Mr. Kinnersley's works at Rids Grove, for the purpose of protecting the men from the violence of the other colliers, should they attempt to interfere with them. This will put an end to the "strikes," as it will enable the manufacturers to obtain supplies of coal, and give work to thousands who would otherwise be thrown out of employment. The Rids Grove works are the most extensive in the district, and as a large body of men will be thus withdrawn from the "turn-out," the other colliers, finding the coalition broken up, will be sure to follow their example. A large meeting of colliers was held at Hanley, to consult respecting their future proceedings, when much discontent was evinced by a number of the men at the conduct of the leaders of the strike, and they proposed that they should at once return to work on the terms which the masters had offered, but the proposition was over-ruled by the majority, and the meeting broke up without coming to any decision as to what should be done. The families of the colliers are suffering very great privations. The markets, yesterday, in Burslem, were nearly deserted, only fifteen butchers having attended the shambles, the usual number on market days being from seventy to eighty. The Burslem and Moulston Union Workhouses are besieged daily with applicants, and the guardians have been compelled to break through the rules of the board, and give out-door relief to a great extent. The extensive collieries at Goldenhill and Rids Grove have commenced work at the old rate of wages. The 60th Rifles arrived at Goldenhill colliery at half-past six o'clock, and took up their quarters at the new school-room, near the church. The colliers that have commenced work extend through a district of about four miles in extent, belonging to Messrs. Kinnersley and Williamson.

TURN-OUT AT WALSALL, BILSTON, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.—**WESTBROMWICH, Tuesday Evening.**—To-day the colliers, to the number of some hundreds, marched out of Bilston to Walsall, where there was to be a large meeting held at Wolverhampton. They had also turned out in large numbers and surrounded the poor-house, and commenced levying contributions on the inhabitants. I have also been informed, by good authority, that the "turn-outs" compelled the men employed in the lime and other works to leave off, and no small terror and alarm has been excited. The yeomanry cavalry have been called out, and Lord Dartmouth is said to have arrived at Walsall. Indeed, the whole of this district seems in commotion, and there can be little doubt that the men are acted upon by the Staffordshire men. A troop of the dragoons, stationed at the Birmingham barracks, were seen on their way to Walsall this morning, about twelve o'clock.

WALSALL, Four o'clock.—The 3rd Dragoon Guards and Cavalry are stationed here in different parts of the town. The colliers have compelled the men in several large works to stop and join them. The magistrates, with Lord Dartmouth, are sitting at the George Inn, taking measures to keep the peace. The mob have ducked several men in the canals who refused to join them. The mob are now gone towards Bloxwich and Pelsall to stop works there. They are levying contributions of food upon the people. At Wolverhampton, to-day, they did the same, and surrounded the workhouse in great numbers.

WHIRLWIND.—About five o'clock on Tuesday evening last, the inhabitants of Birkenhead were alarmed by one of those unfrequent visitations of Providence. Not a breath of wind was felt at the time—"every leaf was at rest"—when suddenly a loud roar was heard, resembling the falling of waters down a cataract. This noise continued for about two minutes, when the wind came from the south-east, apparently embracing only about eight yards in breadth, and its force was so powerful that it beat down everything before it, shaking the houses it passed to their very foundations, and throwing up the water in the pits to a height of three or four yards. Providentially no other injury was done than the breaking of some windows, and throwing down bricks, slates, &c. The passengers by the Chester train were coming up Jay-street at the time, and many of them were thrown upon the ground by the wind, and others had their umbrellas torn to pieces. The effect of the whirlwind was not felt more than three minutes.—*Liverpool Mail.*

OPENING OF THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY STEAM-PACKET WHARF.—**BRIGHTON, July 26.**—Yesterday a party of about fifty gentlemen went on board the steam-packet Dart, after she had landed her passengers from Dieppe at the Chain Pier, and proceeded to Shoreham harbour to celebrate the opening of the new steam-packet wharf, erected by the railway company at their terminus at Kingston. The vessel entered the western arm of the harbour instead of the eastern, as hitherto, and moored alongside of the General Steam Navigation Company's vessel, the Lord Melville, which had arrived yesterday to be ready to start to-day on her first voyage to Havre. A place is fitted up for the examination of passengers' luggage on the spot, so that within the shortest possible space of time after the arrival of the packets passengers will proceed by a special train, which will be sent on the packet's arrival to convey them to the Brighton station; and those who proceed to London may do so by the first train after the packet's arrival. And passengers from London may place themselves in the railway-train at London-bridge, and in less than three hours after embark at the wharf in smooth water. The improvements in the harbour, and the accommodation afforded by the railway, offer advantages which only require to be known to be appreciated.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF A CORONER, SURGEON, JURY AND POLICE.—Last week Mr. Thomas Solis, a farmer of Bishop's Cleeve, near Cheltenham, occupier of several fields close to Southam House, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Lord Ellenborough, left home to proceed to the village of Greeton, near Winchcombe, but not returning, as expected, his wife and sons became alarmed, and, after considerable search, his body was eventually discovered near some stables in a distant field. The body was conveyed home, and the county coroner, J. Barnett, Esq., was sent for, and speedily repaired to the spot, having first forwarded his warrant and instructions to the police for assembling a jury of farmers and other neighbours of the deceased. A jury of fourteen after having been sworn, and charged by the coroner, repaired with him, the surgeon, C. J. Hawkins, Esq., and the police, to view and examine the body, which lay on six chairs in a small room, on the ground floor, adjoining a kitchen in the house, the property of the deceased, and in this room there was scarcely room for all to stand. The two last jurors were just entering it, followed by a reporter of one of the Cheltenham papers, and Superintendent Russell, when an extraordinary noise like cracking was heard, and in an instant the whole floor gave way in the centre, with the joists and beams under, precipitating twelve of the jury, with the coroner, surgeon, and police into the cellar below, and over them rolling, with the chairs on which it rested, the body of the deceased. The clouds of dust enveloped all in momentary obscurity. At length the party in the cellar were presented to view, but no means of any egress were observable, the ordinary entrance to the cellar having been stopped up with

broken and still falling timber and rubbish. A ladder however was ultimately procured, and they were thus enabled to emerge from the living sepulchre. We are happy to say no limbs were broken, although sundry sprains, scars, and bruises were complained of by all. The inquiry was adjourned to a neighbour's house, and, after the evidence of several witnesses, and the surgeon, a verdict of "found dead" was returned; the contents of deceased's pockets, with the money, being safe, and nothing appearing to give rise to the idea that he had purposely drowned himself in the trough, but that he fell back (having complained of his head) in a fit; but of this there was no clear evidence.

INCENDIARISM.—We are sorry to announce the commencement of this foul crime in this neighbourhood. On Saturday evening, however, a rick of hay belonging to Mr. Were, of Farleigh, was discovered to be on fire, and great part of it was burnt. There is but little doubt of its being set on fire. On the same evening another hayrick, belonging to Mr. Cannon of the Angel Inn, and standing in a field adjoining the Barnstable-road, was also attempted to be fired, as next morning a paper containing lucifer matches, &c., was discovered thrust into a hole in the hay.—*Exeter Paper.*

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE ON THE RIVER MEDWAY, NEAR CHATHAM.—SEVEN LIVES LOST.—On Monday forenoon last, an occurrence of a most painful character took place on the river Medway, between Chatham and Sheerness, occasioned by a man-of-war's gig capsizing, by which seven persons, belonging to her Majesty's surveying steamer Shearwater, were drowned. It appears that soon after eight o'clock on Monday morning, Lieutenant Cudlip, of the steamer above-mentioned, in company with Mr. T. Corral, the surgeon, left Sheerness in the captain's gig, for the purpose of proceeding to Chatham Dockyard for a supply of provisions and stores, and also to witness the launches of the Goliath and the Virago. Six of the Shearwater's crew went with them, and it seems on their clearing Stangate Creek, about three miles below Sheerness, the sail was hoisted, and all made way on the boat, so as to reach Chatham early. All went on favourably until they arrived at the Point in Jolly or Pincup Reach (near Gillingham, about eight miles from Chatham), when a sudden squall caught the lug-sail, just as the boat was rounding the Point, and before there was time to bring her to, the sail fouled round the halyards and mast, and instantly capsized, precipitating the whole of its crew into the river. There is no doubt many of the unfortunate persons, who were swimmers, could have saved themselves, but the whole of them, Lieutenant Cudlip excepted, got entangled, in their efforts to escape, with the sails and ropes, and they perished by being drawn down with the boat, she having at the time several hundred weight of ballast in her. Lieutenant Cudlip was sitting along with Mr. Corral in the stern of the boat, steering, and at the moment of overturning he contrived to throw himself out beyond reach of the sail, and thus escaped being drawn down by his companions. Fortunately he caught hold of the backboard of the boat, which by some means had got detached, and this kept him from sinking. He, however, was floating about for upwards of three quarters of an hour before assistance came up, when the Queen Victoria Steamer, which left Chatham at twelve o'clock, bore down, and picked him up; but he was in a most exhausted condition. The vessel brought to for some time in the hopes of securing some of the others, but none of them appeared above the surface. The Victoria then proceeded to Sheerness, where Lieutenant Cudlip was conveyed on board the Shearwater, which is lying off the Royal Dockyard, where he now remains.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on the line of the Manchester and Birmingham railway, on Monday forenoon last. A farmer, named John Leah, aged 52, residing at Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, having engaged some men to mow the hay grass growing on the slopes of the line, was watching them work, and as the half-past nine o'clock train was advancing from Manchester, he observed his dog lying basking on the line. The dog not heeding his call, he ran to take it out of the danger, and, immediately on his getting hold of it the engine came up and knocked him down, and some of the carriage-wheels passed over his body. He was killed on the spot, and his body was much mutilated.

CARDIFF.—EXECUTION OF TAMAR DICK FOR THE MURDER OF HIS MOTHER.—Richard Edwards, alias Tamar Dick, who, at the last Glamorganshire assizes, was found guilty of the murder of his mother, Tamar Edwards, underwent the extreme penalty of the law, on Saturday morning last, on a gallows erected in front of the county gaol, Cardiff. Since sentence was passed upon him, this wretched man, whose life had been one continuous scene of dissipation and crime, manifested a sullenness of disposition for which he has ever been characterised; but as the awful period fixed for his execution approached, he yielded to the expostulations of the Rev. Mr. Stacey, chaplain of the gaol, and directed his thoughts to his sinful and wretched condition, and the necessity for supplicating pardon at the throne of grace for his great and manifold transgressions.

IRELAND.

GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

(From the Cork papers of Thursday.)

Whilst we write, this important and splendid meeting is being held. Never has it been our lot to witness a more magnificent display of high rank, wealth, and respectability associated for, under proper direction, a benevolent and a hallowed object. We have never witnessed a more animated or delightful scene. There were assembled the principal nobility and gentry of the country, from Limerick, Clare, Waterford, Kerry, Dublin, and Cork, together with our distinguished visitors from Scotland and England. The place where the "show" takes place, as if built expressly for the purpose, is, as our readers are aware, a large and extensive area enclosed, and covering about twenty acres. Through the entire span of it sheds have been erected for the cattle.

THE SHOW-YARD.

The show-yard is thronged to excess, not only with quadrupeds of every size, shape, and colour, but with bipeds also. That part of it which first attracts attention is the point farthest from the entrance, where the incessant noise of a steam-engine brings everybody to see what it has been set to work for. The object is nothing more nor less than this, to illustrate to what an extent machinery may be brought in even tilling the earth, and all the various ramifications attached thereto. It was well observed, in the account of the late Bristol Show, that if the machinery for tilling there exhibited were to perform half the functions their inventors named, there would no longer be any need of labourers at all, and here to-day a very good practical illustration of that assertion was given. A steam-engine, erected specially in the yard for the purpose, was set going, and to it were attached two pieces of machinery, the one busily employed in showing that human labour may be dispensed with, at least so far as threshing went; for it threshed, and cut, and chopped, and made piecemeal in five minutes of as much oats and straw as one man could in one day. Then came the machine destined in future to supersede, in these realms, the further use of the "bill-hook;" next followed a winnowing machine to be worked by a horse, and that was succeeded by ploughs, and harrows, and drills, and rakes, and spades, and every other imaginable machine that could by any possible means be thought of to supersede human labour. There were no fewer than twenty-seven specimens of

ploughs, each of which could accomplish, by the aid of one man or one horse, almost the labour of twenty-seven men in a day, or something very close upon it.

GREAT COUNCIL DINNER.

The first great council dinner of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland took place on Wednesday, in the Clarence-rooms of the Imperial Hotel. The dinner was served in Mr. McDowell's admirable style, and was spoken of in high terms of approbation by the noblemen and gentlemen, who for the first time, have visited Cork. The room, which was brilliantly lighted with gas and wax, had, when the company took their places, a very imposing effect. At eight o'clock the company sat down to dinner. Lord Viscount Bernard, M. P., took the chair. Lord Viscount Doneraile filled the vice-chair.

When the cloth was removed the usual loyal toasts were given, and "The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland."

The Chairman,—"My lords and gentlemen, I rise to propose the most important toast which it will be my duty to submit to you this evening, and one which I am sure you will receive with the most enthusiastic cheers, when I name the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland (hear), and I am happy to have this opportunity of expressing what we all cordially feel—our sense of gratitude to the society for having selected Cork. I look upon the result of this meeting with feelings of no ordinary pleasure. Bound as I am with this country by every tie, and by no stronger than that of the deepest affection, I cannot but feel that a brighter day is dawning on Ireland—that the shades of ignorance and prejudice, which have so long obstructed our prospects and paralysed our energy, are about to disappear before the light of agricultural science. (Cheers.) The cheers with which you will receive this toast which will not merely die upon those walls, but will reverberate through the length and breadth of Ireland, will cheer many a drooping spirit, and revive many a desponding heart. They will proclaim, in intelligible language, which will find a response in every peasant's breast, that the day of Ireland's misery is over; that a country upon which Providence has poured down with no unsparring hand its choicest blessings—possessed of almost unexampled fertility—blessed with a mild and genial climate (hear)—intersected with navigable rivers—her coast indented with harbours capable of containing the navy of the world, shall no longer remain a by-word or reproach among nations—poor in the midst of riches—neglecting her natural capabilities, and wasting the energies of her people. But if there is one point of more sincere congratulation than another, it is that all political subjects are excluded—that within these walls all party strife must cease—all subjects of difference must be forgotten—that we may meet here to consider how we can best improve our country. His lordship concluded by proposing "The success of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland."

Mr. Purcell read a letter from Mr. Magenis, secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. He would read it to the meeting:—

"Phoenix Park, July 19.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to apprise you, for the information of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, that he has given orders to the comptroller of his household to pay on demand £100 to the funds of the society, which his excellency requests you will announce as a contribution towards the advancement of the objects proposed by the society, on which so closely depends the prosperity of the country.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ARTHUR MAGENIS.

"The secretary to the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society."

The Chairman then gave "The Royal Agricultural Society of England, and the deputation we have had from it to-day."

The Marquis of Downshire then rose to return thanks for the honour which they conferred upon the Royal Agricultural Society of England, but in saying this he begged to add that there was a considerable degree of regret mingled with his satisfaction. What he alluded to was the absence of his worthy friend their most able chairman, Mr. Handley, who desired him to express to this meeting, and all interested in the agriculture of Ireland, his regret that it was perfectly out of his power to attend their interesting meeting. After an eloquent speech on the benefits of agriculture, the noble Marquis concluded by proposing the health of the president of the day, "Lord Viscount Bernard." Drunk with tremendous cheering.

The noble chairman returned thanks.

The noble Chairman in proposing the next toast, spoke in high terms of Scotch farming, and gave "The Highland Society," which was drunk with loud cheers.

Mr. Smith, of Deanston, spoke to the toast.

A number of other toasts were then given and responded to, and the company separated.

The entire proceedings were of the most gratifying character.

CLOSE OF THE AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

(From the Cork Constitution of Saturday.)

The grand assembly ball and supper of the National Agricultural Association took place last night, at the Corn Exchange, and was the most brilliant assemblage ever congregated together in this city. It comprised all the nobility and gentry who met in the city for the first time, besides the leading families of the counties of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Kerry. At one period the number in the ball-room amounted to at least 1400. The company began to arrive at ten o'clock, and dancing was kept up with spirit until daylight appeared.

At the county Antrim Assizes two sisters were sentenced by Judge Perrin to be hanged, for the murder of the illegitimate infant of one of them.

THE INQUEST AT KATHMINE.—The inquiry into the cause of the death of the late Mr. Augustin Byrne still "drags its slow length along," without any satisfactory result either as to the guilt or innocence of the suspected party having been established. Yesterday was the tenth day, and no new fact bearing on the case was elicited, though all the disgusting details which have been repeated *usque ad nauseam*, and which are so disgraceful to the parties concerned, were again the subject of examination. Why are not the medical men at once called on? Their testimony might throw some light upon the affair, and put an end to the constant squabbling of counsel, which tends to protract the investigation unprofitably. We know not whether the coroner, the jury, or the counsel, are to blame; but we do know that the entire city pronounces the tedious progress of the inquest obnoxious and ridiculous.—*Dublin Evening Packet.*

Major Grierson, Royal Engineers, lately stationed at Athlone, in command of the engineer department of the Connaught district, has been discontinued on duty in this country, in consequence of his having received orders to proceed on foreign service.

Three companies and the head-quarters of the 70th depot, under the command of Major Reed, have arrived at Waterford from Youghal, and replaced the depot of the 1st battalion Royal Regiment, detaching a sergeant and 12 rank and file to Duncannon Fort.

The 56th regiment arrived at Cork on Friday, from Quebec, by the Resistance troop-ship.



LITERATURE.

THE PALFREY; a Love Story of the Olden Time. By LEIGH HUNT. 8vo. pp. 80. London, 1842. How and Parsons.

So Leigh Hunt has published another poem—merry in its buoyancy, and fresh in its animal spirits as any that he wrote of yore; and there are hundreds of his old companions in song, who will give it a welcome as warm and affectionate as can be inspired by old associations, and a natural admiration of his school. Of this school we are not ourselves the personal advocates. We are of those who think that quaintness of conceit and eccentricity of expression, do not constitute any of the elements of poetry, although the presence of the spirit of genuine poetry in those conceits and expressions may win our forgiveness for the defects amid which the life we look for is enshrined. Nor can we ever bring ourselves to believe, that the overleaping the ordinary bounds of rhythm—the throwing up of little pebbly rocks, to break the rippling current of rhyme—are the necessary proofs of a gushing and unfettered freedom of style, that has any of the advantages of beauty over the more modest progress of ordinary verse. We therefore would prefer to take Leigh Hunt generally without his faults, although we know that there are hundreds in the world who take those faults for beauties, and would defend them with romantic ardour under that category.

We are pleased, however, to know that, whether beauties or faults, they form only the outward deforming or embellishing shell in which lie many gentle and noble thoughts, in which the sweet shrine is hidden whereon the poet's true fire burns. We care not for the couch itself, but we listen attentively and with witching ear to the musical murmurs from within.

There is undoubtedly a vein of poetry in Leigh Hunt's spirit and nature—he has ever bent his knee to its genius—he has almost grown old in its worship; and, it is fair to add, that there is, in all he writes, much purity of heart—that he hugs the one quality of human kindness into an affection for all the world—that he passionately devotes himself to the inspirations of external nature—that he loves the beautiful, find it where he will, upon the green-clad landscape, in the blushing garden, or upon the human form divine. He is still fresh and smiling and happy too as he lures you along, and you find that he has full and warm companionship with you as you read, that makes you give him a hearty grasp at parting, and exclaim, "Thank you, old fellow—when we are thirsty we will drink with you at Helicon again."

The little volume entitled "The Palfrey," now before us, may take class with most of the productions of its author. It is a pleasing little romantic narrative of the old Norman school, founded upon one of the French *Fabliaux et Contes*, which preceded the days of Chaucer and Boccaccio. The story is pretty and whimsical, showing how a proud and nimble palfrey bears a knight through adventure, and a lady through love, until both arrive at that blessed matrimonial destination which is the great bourn of the happy poetry of all time. Some of the scenes are laid in the old localities of the present Kensington Gardens, a neighbourhood in which Leigh Hunt appears to have resided during his time of inspiration, and, as he composed much of its thought and melody among the groves which embower the birth-place of our beloved Queen, he has dedicated the entire poem to his gentle royal mistress. First, let us introduce our readers to the lady heroine and the motto.



"The palfrey goes, the palfrey goes,
Merrily well the palfrey goes,
He carrieth laughter, he carrieth woes,
But merrily ever the palfrey goes."

The lady so well mounted and prettily caparisoned is the sweet Anne Paul. Now for a description of her lover:—

"Now, for any deed else, in love or in war,
Knight bolder was none, than the knight De la Barre,
(So styled by the King, from a traitor tall
Whom he pitch'd over barriers, armour and all);
Short distance made he betwixt point and hilt;
He was not a man that at tourney and tilt
Sat bowing to every fair friend he could spy,
Or bearing his lance with a fine cold eye:
A hundred sweet eyes might be watching his own;
He thought but of two, and of steeds to be thrown;
And the trumpets no sooner blew mights to nights,
Then crash went his onset, and down went knights.
"And thus in his love for sweet Anne de Paul,
Though forc'd to some stealths, 'twas honest withal:
He wooed, though the old man ever was by,
With talk such as fixeth a maiden's eye,
With lore and with legends, earnest of heart,
And an art that applied them, sprung out of no art,
Till stealth for his sake seem'd truth's own right;
And at an old easement long-closed, one night,
Through boughs never dry, in a pathless nook,
Love's breathless delight in his vows she took.
Ah! never thenceforth, by sunniest brook,
Did the cheeks of the cherry-trees beat the look
Of the poor-growing stems in the pathless nook.
"But, alas! to plead love unto loving eyes,
And to beg for its leave of the worldly wise,

All humility sweet on the one side lies,
And all on the other that mortifies.

"Sir William hath swallow'd a sigh at last,
Big as his heart; and the words have pass'd,
'I love your daughter, Sir Guy,' quoth he,
'And though I'm not rich, yet my race may be;
A race with a scutcheon as old as the best,
Though its wealth lies at Acre in holy rest.
Mine uncle, your friend, so blithe and old,
Hath nobody nigher to leave his gold;
The King hath been pleas'd to promise my sword
The picking of some great Frenchman's hoard;
And sire, meantime, should not blush for wife;
Soft as her hand should fare her life;
My rents, though small, can support her state,
And I'd fight for the rest, till I made them great.
Vouchsafe to endure that I seek her love:
I know she resembles the best above;
Her face would paint sweeter a monarch's bower,
Though glory and grace were in every flower;
But angels on monarchs themselves look down,
And love is to love both coffer and crown."

Sir Guy is disdainful and cold over the proposition, and Sir William lies to his old uncle Sir Gray, to see whether pleading may compass wealth. The old boy promises, but soon hies to neighbour Sir Guy, and with sly hypocrisy, asks for the maiden himself. Here are the two old rascals together.



"Sir Gray and Sir Guy, like proper old boys,
Have met, with a world of coughing and noise;
And after subsiding, judiciously dine,
Serious the venison, and chirping the wine."

They then proceed to business, and the sacrifice of Sir William and sweet Anne is decided over the bottle, and at the shrine of wealth. But the lady Anne escapes on the palfrey, and is here benighted on her journey to Hindon Hall.



"The lady wakes with the first start;
She cries aloud; she cowers at heart;
And looks around her in affright
On the wide, lonely, endless night;
Then checks, as sharply as she may,
(Not yet aware how blest his way,
Her yearning friend; and nightly faints,
And calls on fifty gentle saints,
And if she could, would close her eyes,
For fear of thieves and sorceries,
Of men all beard and blood, and calls
Over lone fields, and walking palls,
And elves that ever as you go,
Skip at your side with mop and mow
With gibbering becks and moony stares,
Forcing your eyes to look on theirs,
And see! the moon forsakes the road;
She lifts her light to whence it flow'd:
Has she a good or ill bestow'd,
That thus her light forsakes the road?
The owls they hoot with gloomier cry;
They seem to see a murder nigh:
And how the palfrey snorts and foals!
Now Mary help poor wandering fools!
The palfrey pulls, and he must go;
The lady's hand may not say No.
And go he does; the palfrey goes;
Merry again the palfrey goes;
He carrieth now no longer woes;
For she, e'en she, now thinks she knows,
Sweet Anne begins to think she knows,
Those gathering huts, those poplar rows,
That water, falling as it flows,
This bridge o'er which the palfrey goes,
This gate, at which he stops, and shows
His love to it with greeting nose,

Ah! surely recollects she well,
All she has heard her lover tell
Of this same gate, and that same bell:
And she it was, you guess full well,
That pull'd, and pull'd again that bell;
And down her love has come pell-mell
With page and squire, and all who ran,
And was the first to find his Anne;—
Was a most mad and blissful man,
Clasping his fainting, faithful Anne.

The extracts we have given will preclude the necessity for further criticism—but we should mention that there are beautiful illustrations to the chapter heads, of which we have selected such specimens as our columns could receive. Messrs. How and Parsons deserve great credit for the style of the publication; and it is with pleasure that we congratulate Leigh Hunt on the whole production.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.



WILLIAM FARREN.

Reader, we have the honour to present you to Mr. William Farren, the comic actor, *par excellence*, of the living English stage. You know him, however, well already—you are his old friend, his long-tried admirer; you have seen him under all the phases of his genius, amid all the changes of his career. You owe him more than you can well afford to repay, for he has broken upon you in your moments of dullness and put your blue-devils to flight with a perfect consternation of laughter. Ay, but you have shed tears with him, too! How, then? Why, his touches of nature came creeping up into your heart—his portrayal of the human affections found deep and dwelling sympathy with your own; he tuned at will the magic chords of feeling, and you could laugh with him till even merriment had no dry eye, or cry over his tenderness like a little silly child. Yes, there is no doubt that Farren is a consummate artist—threading his way upward from the simplicities of the mixed natural school to the fine niceties and delicate discriminations of the higher paths of comedy—from the ancient hero of the *Planchie* trifles of the Olympic, to the *Sir Peter Teazle* of Sheridan's magic pen.

Well, then, as you know him "in all the forms of all his fame" save one, we present him to you as that single exception now. Here he is, reader, in the "form and pressure" of *Peter Britton*, in Webster's new comic drama of *Peter and Paul*, now performing at the pretty little Haymarket with so much attraction and applause. The drama in question is, in its main incidents, the same as the French two-act comedy entitled *L'Oncle Baptiste*, in which Bouffe distinguished himself just before leaving England, at the St. James's Theatre. The story is a very pretty and interesting one, and tells equally whether in English or French; but Webster has, with well-judging tact, changed the features of the characters, and suited them entirely to our condition of national domestic life. Farren, therefore, does not follow Bouffe in line and manner; he has a creation of his own to embody, and a most happy and eloquent one it is. He is the homely English artizan, who cannot over-reach the struggles of daily labour, or get beyond the pale of poverty—working his way through life with the simple bluntness of his craft, and exhibiting all sorts of shades and touches of character to those who watch the progress of his life. He has a rich brother, and a kind one, who has achieved the wealth that *Peter* cannot compass, and with whom he has all through the drama a part of contrast to play off, which exactly suits the humour and expression of Farren's mind. We have him too, in double costume—first, as you see him now, in his check shirt, scarlet waistcoat, velvet trousers, and leather apron; next, under the transformation of a dark-blue frock-coat, green striped waistcoat, grey trousers, and legitimate beaver hat. In either toggery we proclaim him to be a most interesting character, who grows into the best goodwill of our acquaintanceship under the fine, manly, spirited, and graphic interpretation of Farren's admirable art. Go to the Haymarket, say we, and see this, your favourite artist, in his new, and yet old, English guise; you will there learn the details of a pleasant domestic history, pass the hour of amusement under gratifying impulses and emotions, and see how well the long-acknowledged talents of Strickland, Vining, and Mrs. Glover support the unique and truthful *Peter Britton* of William Farren.

THE THEATRES.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Oxberry's benefit on Wednesday evening. A good house, although not so full as his merit as an actor, and spirit in becoming the lessee of this establishment, deserved. His arrangements at the commencement of the season were judicious—his company well-selected; and, if success has not attended his subsequent efforts, we are aware that, not only has he had to struggle with the usual difficulties inseparable from theatrical management, but (although incurring the whole responsibility of the speculation), from peculiar circumstances, has held "divided power." The pieces played for his benefit were *Capers and Coronets*, *Grizelle*, *Deaf as a Post*, and *A Dream at Sea*. At the conclusion of *Deaf as a Post*, Harley, who plays *Tristram Shandy*, with exquisite truth and humour, was called for, and, on leaving the stage, a loud cry was made for Oxberry; who, after some time had elapsed, was dragged on "arm in arm," by Harley. The reluctant coyness of Oxberry, who almost blushed to find it fame, and the patronising air with which Harley patted him on the head seeming to imply, "this is a promising chick of our craft," formed in itself a capital interlude.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

Selby's *Bit of Fun* at this theatre, was rivalled on Wednesday evening by an extemporary performance in the pit. A lady who, to borrow Colman's metaphor, seemed "like three single ladies rolled into one," suddenly rose up, just as the farce commenced, and after sundry gyrations, displayed to the audience a large, black silk shawl, exclaiming in no faint accents, "Look here! here's a mess! look at my shawl!" "Order, order! sit down, sit down!" "I shan't!"

"Turn her out! shame, shame! sit down." "I shan't. Ah, you may holla as much as you like, but I shan't." A gentleman requested Keeley to try his powers of persuasion. Keeley advanced to the front of the stage, and with one of his blandest smiles, and in the most insinuating tone imaginable, said "Will you have the kindness to sit down, Ma'am?" "I shan't," replied the fat lady, with a convulsive shaking of her head, that literally frightened Keeley, who shrank back aghast. The police were called, but were too gallant to interfere. The proprietor came into the pit and expostulated with her—"twas useless. 'You may take my life, but I won't sit down.' We think he hinted something about a new shawl—'twas in vain—the uproar increased and reached a climax, when with a furious burst of wrath, she gathered up the tail of her gown, and exclaiming in a voice of thunder, 'I shan't sit down,' indignantly resumed her seat. A roar of laughter and applause accompanied this last act—and the farce proceeded, in the enjoyment of which, after a few moments, the lady evidently forgot her misfortune. We believe this 'explosion' of wrath, was occasioned by a bottle of ginger-beer damaging the lady's garment, and thereby unfitting it for any future pop.

MUSIC

SINGING FOR THE MILLION.—On Monday last a petition was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Wyse, on behalf of the pupils of M. Mainzer, some of the allegations contained in which may not be uninteresting to our readers. Amongst other things, the petitioners state that M. Mainzer has given gratuitous instruction to 8500 children, including the children of the British School, the daughters of poor clergymen, and factory children throughout the kingdom. That in the various districts of the metropolis, M. Mainzer has now 12 classes, comprising many thousand pupils—from 4000 to 6000 of whom are constant attendants, at the small fee of three-halfpence per lesson. The petitioners conclude by stating, that impressed with a sense of the great importance of a building being erected in the metropolis, capable, in some degree, of accommodating the multitudes receiving and aspiring to musical instruction, to be used also for a gratuitous normal school, they had themselves for this purpose adopted measures to supply this desideratum, and had procured plans from an eminent architect, which combined ample accommodation with great economy in building, and had already subscribed money, and were engaged in providing the funds towards the erection of this building; and (without including M. Mainzer himself in the application) they humbly prayed the house to give such directions as might cause to be allotted to them a site, in a suitable central situation, for the erection of the building, or give such aid to the design as might seem meet.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

GREENWICH AND CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—Considerable alterations are contemplated in the management of these extensive establishments. It is proposed to join both establishments under one board, the members of which will hold their sittings at Somerset House, and examination has already been made to ascertain if there are suitable offices in that building for the purpose. When the arrangements are completed, it is intended to pay retired sailors in districts by officers, as has already been adopted with retired soldiers in Scotland.

ELECTION MONDAY AT ETON.—On Monday Eton exhibited the usual bustle and gaiety consequent on the arrival of many of the nobility and gentry, who came from all parts to hear the speeches of the scholars. Neither her Majesty nor the Prince was present, to the great disappointment of many. It would be invidious to particularise any of the speakers, all having done equal justice to their respective parts. At the present time the school numbers 668—a greater number than was ever before known at Eton. Mr. James, who gained the Declamation prize at Christmas, 1841, and Davie's Task prize at Easter, 1842, obtained King's by the resignation of Mr. Elliot. Many of the head boys left during the day. On the 29th of August the school will again open, and the scholars will return as follows:—The collegers, on the 31st of August; fourth form, on the 3rd of September; lower division, on the 6th; upper division, on the 8th; and the sixth form on the 10th, there being no extra week these holidays. A splendid entertainment was given by the Provost of Eton in the afternoon, at the conclusion of the "election speeches," to a party of nearly 100 distinguished personages, amongst whom were his excellency the American Minister, Mr. H. Everett; the Right Rev. the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Thackeray, Provost of King's College, Cambridge; Lord Clive, the Hon. H. Ashley, M.P.; Sir C. Hulse, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Mr. E. R. Rice, M.P., Mr. W. H. Trant, Capt. Roberts, R.N., the Rev. J. S. Grover (vice-provost), M. H. H. Law, and the Rev. W. Harvey, the two posers, &c. At three o'clock the company assembled in the library, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the College-hall, where the dinner took place. After the provost had proposed the usual loyal toasts he rose and said, "We are honoured by the presence of the representative of a friendly power, united to us by the closest ties of blood and relationship, which ties, he was sure, every one present most truly hoped might never be weakened or impaired. He felt great pleasure in proposing 'The Health of the American minister, Mr. H. Everett.'" The company drank the toast with every demonstration of respect. The American Minister on returning thanks said, he was indeed taken by surprise by the high compliment paid to his country and to himself. He had lately been to Liverpool, the commerce of which was so intimately connected with the United States; he had also been at Bristol, whence had sailed so many early settlers, and which port was so closely united with his country; and he might have expected in those places to have met with notice and distinction, but he had not looked for such a reception in these classic and sequestered seats. He had admired in the morning the powers of the youths who had appeared before them, and he had appreciated the feelings which must have found a place in the breast of his right rev. friend on his right (the Bishop of Gloucester) as a parent, in the hopes of his son. He had been connected with education across the Atlantic, and it was refreshing and delightful to him to have listened to the speeches he had heard that day; for, without in any way disparaging the works and genius of modern times, he must say that Demosthenes, Tacitus, Cicero, and Shakspeare, were enough for him. He felt assured of the great advantages to be derived from a good and sound classical education. Mr. Everett concluded by expressing the delight he had experienced in visiting the time-honoured college at Eton, and that he was deeply sensible of the value of the institution, and sincerely wished it prosperity. Several toasts of a merely local character followed, and there being much business still left for the provost and electors to dispose of, the party broke up shortly before eight o'clock. The annual examination and election of scholars to supply the vacancies upon the foundation of the college were concluded in the evening, when twenty-three foundation scholars or collegers were admitted. James, the senior King's scholar upon the foundation at election 1842, has succeeded to a fellowship at King's College, Cambridge, which was rendered vacant by the timely resignation of the Rev. W. Elliott. The extensive improvements for a long time contemplated in the college chapel

were commenced on Tuesday morning, and will be completed before the re-opening of the school. The whole of the ancient oak wainscoting is to be removed from the stalls to the east end. The Grecian urns and pillars of the altar-piece are likewise to be removed, and the Gothic walls restored to their original state. Stone altar rails will also be erected, and likewise a carved stone pulpit at the eastern extremity of the sacred edifice. The whole of the alterations are superintended by Mr. Shaw, architect.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—At a Court of the Governors of that institution held on Tuesday, the result of the examination for the *Times* scholarship was announced, and the successful competitor appeared to be William Romanis, the third in standing of the senior pupils, who will proceed to the University of Cambridge in October next, as the "First *Times* Scholar." The examination was both classical and mathematical (equal degrees of merit being assigned to proficiency in each study), and continued three days, the examiners being the Rev. W. A. Osborne, head master of Macclesfield School, and the Rev. B. W. Beaton, Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge. At the same court, the president (Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P. for Westmoreland) delivered the two gold medals, which are now annually given, in consequence of his own munificent donation, as the rewards of distinct and separate proficiency in the classics and in mathematics. The former was presented to W. H. Brown, the latter to Augustus S. Harrison. The president, after feelingly impressing upon these young men the duty and benefit of combining rectitude of principle and conduct with sound learning and scientific acquirement, made a happy allusion to the recent success of one of their immediate predecessors in the school, Mr. H. J. S. Maine, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to whom he had had the pleasure of presenting the gold medal for classical proficiency on the very same occasion two years ago, and who had this year obtained three of the annual medals (those for the English poem, the Latin hexameter verses, and the *Alcaic ode*) in the above University. The address of the president was warmly cheered by the governors present.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes amongst the pupils of this establishment, consequent upon the annual examination, took place in the theatre of the school on Friday last. The chair was taken by Mr. Sheriff Rogers, who left the civic party at Rochester, in order to officiate for the Lord Mayor. The examinations occupied several days preceding, and were conducted by the Rev. J. C. Miller, M.A., late scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford; and the Rev. Joseph Pullen, B.D., fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge—in theology, classics, mathematics, history, geography, arithmetic, &c.; in French, by the Rev. F. Martin, pastor of the French Protestant Church in London; and in German, by Dr. Bernays, professor in King's College, London. The reports presented by these gentlemen were of the most satisfactory character. The result of the examination for the several scholarships, medals, and other principal prizes was then announced, and the successful candidates being introduced amidst the hearty acclamations of their fellow pupils, the sheriff congratulated them upon their success, and delivered the rewards assigned to them, with a few appropriate remarks to each. After which the head master, the Rev. Dr. Mortimer added an impressive address.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MEETING OF THE WINE TRADE.—On Tuesday a numerous and influential meeting of the importers and wine merchants of London, took place at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter from Sir George Clerk, intimating that in the event of a reduction of the wine duty, no return would be made on the stocks in hand for home consumption; and of adopting resolutions thereon. George Barnes, Esq., chairman of the Wine and Spirit Association, presided. Seven or eight resolutions were put and carried, having for their object a petition to the Legislature, and a request that it might be supported by the city and other members; that a subscription be entered into to defray the necessary expenses (which was liberally responded to). A vote of thanks having been awarded to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

MEETING AT DEPTFORD.—APPREHENSION OF DR. M'DOWELL AND SEVERAL CHARTIST LEADERS.—On Tuesday night last, a large assemblage of persons took place at the meeting-house, High-street, Deptford, which had been granted by the Rev. Mr. Pullen, for the purpose of a lecture by George Thompson, Esq., on the present existing distress of the country. The chair was to be taken at seven o'clock, by which time the meeting-house, which is capable of accommodating about 2000 people, was crammed to excess. The Minister having taken the chair, rose, and after a short preliminary, expressed his regret in being compelled to announce the unavoidable absence of the lecturer, who was compelled to attend a meeting at which considerable opposition was expected. There were, however, (observed the chairman), several advocates of the people's cause present, who would address the meeting. The reverend gentleman had no sooner resumed his seat, than a person rose in the gallery, and proposed that a general discussion should take place. This excited cheers and tremendous uproar, in the midst of which a body of Chartist, who occupied a large pew on the right of the table, rose, and proposed that the chair should be filled by a working man. This only increased the disorder, several Chartists attempted to get possession of the table, a general fight and scuffle ensued. The entrance of a body of police, accompanied by an Inspector, served to increase the riot, and their attempt to secure the principal parties induced their friends and partisans to join the fray, and prevent their being captured. Something like order being restored a gentleman named Taylor addressed the meeting, and spoke at considerable length on the condition of the working classes. The address was continually interrupted by cries of "turn out the police." Another person rose to speak, but prefacing his remarks by asking if it was Christianity in the minister for sending for bloodhounds to rob those who spoke their minds of their liberty, a repetition of the violence ensued, which at length assumed such an alarming appearance, that another body of police was sent for; and in the midst of the confusion the meeting was declared to be dissolved. The Chartists then proposed three cheers for the charter, and three for Feargus O'Connor. They also proposed an adjournment to the Broadway, which was agreed to. Hundreds who had been unable to gain admittance, followed to the Broadway, and in a few minutes the large open space was filled, and shortly after the highway blocked up. The pump in the centre afforded an excellent rostrum. Dr. M'Dowell having ascended to harangue the multitude, was loudly and vehemently cheered. The address was, however, cut short, by the arrival of Mr. Superintendent Mallalieu and a number of the force. The meeting was ordered to disperse, which order was met with determined opposition, upon which orders were given to clear, and Dr. M'Dowell was pulled down from the pump, and several of the Chartist leaders were taken in custody to the station-house, the police being assailed by yells and groans.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ROWING MATCHES.

THE LAMBETH, CHELSEA, AND BANKSIDE REGATTAS.
The Thames, on Monday, from London-bridge to Chelsea, was one continued scene of animation and bustle, of excitement and struggle, occasioned by three regattas, so arranged as to afford a diversity of sport for the extent of five miles. The unusual fineness of the weather drew to each a larger assemblage of persons than we ever remember to have met with at any similar wagers.

The match at Chelsea was the most attractive, the various steam-boats during the day landing several thousand persons.

After two well-contested heats, at a little before seven, black, white, blue, and yellow, started for the grand heat. Yellow took the lead, but held it only a short distance, when black went into the first place; and, after a trifling foul against tide, yellow gave place to blue. Black held the lead, and won by half-a-dozen lengths—the names of the winners are John Thomas and William Cole; and, after a very severe contest between blue and yellow, in which it was difficult to determine which were the better men, blue came in second, and yellow third, white being fourth.

The Lambeth regatta was amongst men who have acquired much celebrity as wagers. It was their twenty-second annual match in two boats, with six pairs of oars, for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Lambeth. Charles Maynard and Henry Shelton, whose colour was scarlet, took the lead and kept it with apparent ease, winning the heat.

The Bankside wager was a double scullers' one—the first time we remember it to have been so at these stairs, and there were men who had won the coat and badge, and had otherwise distinguished themselves, engaged in it. The contest was with twelve pairs of sculls, (two pairs in each boat), the heats, the distance being the same in all the heats.

It was a pretty start in the grand heat; they were scull and scull for a few yards, and then yellow drew ahead; pink, who was on her quarter, bumped the boat in rounding, but yellow held their own, and won by half a length only, after a very sharp struggle; pink second, purple third. The race was for a boat and good money prizes.

GREAT BOAT RACE BETWEEN THE QUEEN'S SCHOLARS AT WESTMINSTER AND THE ETONIANS.

It has seldom fallen to our lot to record a more animated or interesting struggle than that of Tuesday, between the scholars of Westminster and Eton, a struggle recommended by its display of stamina and science. The Shamrock steamer had been chartered by the Westminster scholars, and at half-past four it left Chandler's pier, at Millbank, and proceeded with the Westminster crew up to Kew, where, having divested themselves of superfluous articles of dress, they took their places in their rival boats. The Eton crew had considerably the advantage of their opponents in point of weight. The colours for Westminster were pink; that of their adversaries, the same as worn by the Cantabs, light blue. The river presented a most animated appearance, from the number of cutters and boats of other descriptions out. At seven preparations were made for the start. Betting was 5 and 6 to 4 on Westminster; but there was but little done at it. The signal for starting was given at five minutes past seven o'clock by Mr. Layton, of the Leander Club, who had consented to be umpire, and they went away from Barker's Rails to row to Putney-bridge, a distance of five miles and a half. The start was even and beautiful; the oars dashed in and out of the water like lightning. A hundred yards succeeded a hundred yards, and neither had the lead. They were oar and oar, or nearly so, for a quarter of a mile, and then Westminster drew gradually in advance. Off Barnes-terrace the Etonians made a desperate effort for the leading place; and, although not then above a length and a half astern, could not improve their position. The Westminster held the lead and went through Hammersmith-bridge fifty yards ahead, and arrived at Putney-bridge 23 minutes 14 seconds from the time of starting, and 32 seconds, or upwards of 100 yards, ahead of the Etonians. The shouts on all sides at coming in were deafening.

CRICKET.

On Tuesday a match was played in the Barrack-yard of the Cavalry-barracks, Spital, between the officers of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards, each eleven having the assistance of five troopers; those officers of the 1st Regiment being Colonel Hall, Captains Alexander and Bulkeley, Lieutenant Wells, and two others. The officers of the 2nd Regiment were Viscount Drumlanrig, Colonel M'Douell, Captains Blane, Lawley, and Langley, and the Adjutant. The match was not played out, but on leaving off it was greatly in favour of the 1st Regiment.

GOODWOOD RACES.

TUESDAY.—That Goodwood is the first meeting of the kind in the kingdom is an established fact that no one who has had the evidence of his eyes will gainsay. It is not from one important race, or from one peculiar feature, that Goodwood derives its reputation, but from the combination of many—from the extraordinary number and value of its two and three-years-old stakes, its magnificent cups, its handicaps, its profusion and variety of prizes, its excellent course, and the delightful scenery by which it is approached and surrounded. The company, wanting the single charm of royalty, surpasses all other meetings in rank and splendour, is generally large, and always without the annoyance of a mob. The arrangements, too, are conceived in the best possible taste, and are carried out with a precision and completeness that leave nothing to be desired, everything, in short, is quiet, regular, business-like, and, at the same time, in the highest degree enjoyable. We may state briefly that Goodwood-house is full of distinguished visitors, and that, with the exception of Petworth, all the gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood are open to company.

In consequence of the number of events for decision, the racing commenced at half-past twelve o'clock. The principal events were—

The Drawing-room Stakes of 25 sovs. each.
Duke of Bedford's Envoy, 8st. 7lb. (Robinson) 1
Colonel Peel's Seahorse, 8st. 7lb. 2
Colonel Anson's Attila, 9st. 1lb. 3
Betting—6 to 4 on Attila, and 7 to 2 agst Envoy. Misdeal made the first running, followed by Englesfield and Albion, Economy fourth, Attila and Seahorse lying in the rear, away from their horses. They ran in this way for a mile and a half, when Englesfield took up the running, followed by Attila, Seahorse, and Envoy. Englesfield's lead, however, was short, as he ran against a post at the turn for straight running, and was put out of the race. Envoy then took the lead, and with Attila and Seahorse in attendance, went on to the distance; they then closed upon and headed him, having rather the best of the race till close to the chair, where Envoy went up with a rush, caught them, and won by half a length, Seahorse beating Attila by as much; the others were tailed off an immense distance.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, h. ft., for four-year-olds. Three miles and three quarters. (12 subs.)
Lord G. Bentinck's Mustapha (Rogers) 1
Lord Westminster's Van Amburgh 2
Lord Chesterfield's Mehmet Ali 3
Even on Mustapha, and 6 to 4 agst Van Amburgh. Mustapha took a tremendous lead at starting, kept it to the end, and won by twenty lengths.
The Gratwicke Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-year-olds. Mile and a half. (67 subs.)
Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 8st. 7lb. (Cotton) 1
Mr. Wreford's Wisacre, 8st. 7lb. 2
Lord G. Bentinck's Firebrand, 8st. 5lb. 3
Even on Robert de Gorham, and 7 to 2 agst Balaine.

Match, 1000 sovs. h. ft. Cup Course.

Mr. Johnstone's Charles the Twelfth, 8st. 7lb. (Marson)	..	1
Mr. Lichtwold's Hyllus, 8st. 2lb. (carried 8st. 4lb.)	..	2
Betting—6 to 4 on Charles the Twelfth. Hyllus made all the running to the distance, where Charles the Twelfth went up, headed him, and, after a desperate race, won by a neck.		
The Welter Stakes of 20 sovs. each. Gentlemen riders, &c. Craven Stakes Course. (7 subs.)		
Duke of Richmond's The Currier, 6 yrs. (Lord March)	..	0
Mr. Holmes's Vulcan, 5 yrs. (Capt. Pettat)	..	0
A dead heat, which was not decided when our account left.		
The Innkeeper's Plate of 50 sovs.		
Lord G. Bentinck's African, 3 yrs. (W. Howlett)	..	1 3 1
Mr. King's Sultana, 4 yrs.	..	3 1 2
Lord Rosslyn's Cornuto, 5 yrs.	..	4 2 dr
Mr. Greville's Pickwick, aged	..	2 dr
Won very easy.		

In consequence of the number of stakes, &c., and the loss of time with the gentlemen riders, the last heat was not over till seven o'clock—making nearly seven hours' racing.

The Welter Stakes—After the dead heat Vulcan and the Currier divided the stakes, and the latter walked over.

WEDNESDAY.—There has been no lack of sport this afternoon: but as the Goodwood Stakes alone has had any serious claim on our attention, we have been enabled to cast our eyes over the course, and to obtain the following list of visitors:—The Duke of Richmond's party; Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort; Marquesses of Westminster, Exeter, and Normanby; Earls of Eglington, Stradbroke, Albemarle, Chesterfield, Verulam, Jersey, March, Uxbridge, and Rosslyn; Countesses of Chesterfield, Eglington, and Albemarle; Lords Maidstone, G. Bentinck, W. Lennox, A. Lennox, Alex. Lennox, Cantilupe, and Villiers; Ladies Agnes Byng, Eleanor Paget, and Constance Paget; Sirs J. Shelley, and W. W. Wynn; Honourable G. S. Byng, Colonel Peel, Captains Pettit and P. Williams; Honourable G. and Mrs. Anson; Messrs. Greville, Payne, J. Shirley, Bowes, Irby, and Houldsworth. In addition, we observed the Marquess of Worcester, Lords E. Russell, Houth, Andover, Macdonald, Paget, Kelburne, and Count Bathany; Sirs H. Mildmay, F. Collier, and C. Cockerell; Honourable H. Pitt, G. Fitzroy, G. Murray, R. Colborne, Captain Boyle, Captain Poulett, G. Sandilands, A. Berkeley, — Ponsonby, General Gilbert; Messrs. R. and W. Etwall, D. Radcliffe, Clive, Delme, Portman, Booth, Coddington, J. Bayly, Gratwicke, Neville, Udney, Gardner, Rothschild, Knox, Stonehewer, F. Price, Shelley, Ladbroke, Wigram, Seymour, &c.

The running commenced at the usual time with:—
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. About 3 miles and 5 furlongs.
Mr. Forth's Vibration, 3 yrs., 7st. 4lb. (Bell) 1
Mr. Holmes's Vulcan, 5 yrs., 9st. 13lb. 2
The Stewards' Cup, added to a handicap of 5 sovs. each. T.Y.C. 30 sovs.

Lord Jersey's f. by Touchstone, out of Adela, 3 yrs., 7st. (Chapple) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Misdal, 3 yrs., 6st. 9lb. 2
Col. Peel's Garry Owen, 5 yrs., 8st. 10lb. 3
The lot started in a cluster. Elopement making play at a good pace for about half the distance. The Adela filly, Misdal, Garry Owen, and Marshal Soult, then joined company with Elopement, and ran with her to the distance, where she declined, the Marshal following her example directly after. The race was continued by the Adela filly, Misdal, and Garry Owen, and was contested with great spirit to the end, the filly winning by a head, and Misdal beating Garry Owen by half a length. Nothing else was near.

The Goodwood Stakes, of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., and only 5, &c.; the second received 50 sovs. out of the Stakes. Cup Course, 151 subscribers; of whom 101 declared, &c.

Major Hay's Retriever, 6 yrs., 7st. 11lb. (Murphy) 1
Lord Kelburne's c. by Muley Moloch, d. by Actæon, 4 yrs., 6st. 9lb. 2
Mr. Shelley's Daddy-Longlegs, 3 yrs., 6st. 3
Retriever made all the running, was never caught, and won by six lengths. Albion was weighed for, but did not run.

THURSDAY.—Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, for two-years-old colts. (12 subs.)

Mr. Sadler's ch. f. Decisive, sister to Protection 0
Lord Chesterfield's ch. c. Peter the Hermit 0
Betting—6 to 4 on Peter the Hermit. Peter the Hermit walked over. Lord Chesterfield and Mr. W. Sadler divided the stakes.
The Molecomb Stakes of 50 sovs. each; half forfeit. (15 subs.)
Lord Maidstone's b. c. The Caster, by Emilius (7lb. extra) (W. Scott) 1
Betting—3 to 1 on the winner. Won by a length.

The Duke of Richmond's Plate (handicap) of 100 sovs. New mile.
Lord Rosslyn's Cameline, 6 yrs., 8st. (Butler) 1
Mr. Forth's Vibration, 3 yrs., 7st. 4lb. 2
Won by a neck.

The Racing Stakes of 50 sovs. each for three-years-old colts. The New mile. (26 subs.)

Lord G. Bentinck's b. c. Misdal (6lb extra) (Howlett) 1
Lord Westminster's br. c. Candahar 2
Won by a length.

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs. Cup Course. (50 subs.)
Mr. A. Johnstone's Charles the XII., 6 yrs., 9st. 9lb. (Robinson) 1
Mr. Forth's Policy, 3 yrs., 6st. 10lb. 2
Mr. Ferguson's Fireaway, 3 yrs., 6st. 11lb. 3
Won by two lengths.

The Anglesey Stakes of 15 sovs. each, for three-years-old and upwards. The New Mile. (13 subs.)
Mr. Brand's Currycomb 1
Lord March's Proof Print 2

FRIDAY.—The March Stakes of 10 sovs. each. First Class.
Lord G. Bentinck's African (Lord March) 1
Lord Rosslyn's ch. h. Cornuto 2

Second Class.
Lord G. Bentinck's b. c. Tiptoe (Lord March) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's gr. c. Tripoli 0
Won by half a length.

The Challenge of the March Stakes.—Tiptoe walked over for the forfeits.

The Nassau Stakes of 50 sovs. each. (22 subs.)
Lord Chesterfield's Dil-bar (Natt) 1
Lord Exeter's Celia 2
The Chesterfield Cup. (38 subs.)

Major Hay's Retriever 1
Col. Peel's Garry Owen 2
Betting—10 to 1 agst Hyllus. Won by two lengths.

Match, 200 sovs. Duke of Bedford's Envoy beat Lord Eglington's Pharoah.

Match, 25 sovs., Lord Eglington's the Young'un beat Lord George Bentinck's Proof Print.

Match, 100 sovs., Lord G. Bentinck's b. Let us stop awhile says Slow, beat Duke of Beaufort's ro. c. Anspach.
Produce Match, 300 sovs., Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper, received forfeit from Lord Kelburne's b. c. Deerslayer.
Match, 200 sovs., Mr. Theobald's Glenury received forfeit from Mr. Treen's Defier.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each. Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Heathcott beat Sir M. Stanley's Cecil, and Col. Anson's Elopement.

The last two races were unexpectedly added in an addenda to the cards on Friday morning, and thus have terminated the Goodwood of 1842—the most valuable and splendid four days racing ever witnessed in England, delighting all that have attended, and who will look forward to the next meeting with the assurance that the national sport will be upheld in justice, honesty, and liberality, by the noble owner of Goodwood House. Our report reached us by the Earl of March Chichester and Bognor Coach, (driven by Richard Faulkner, whom the late Theodore Hook celebrated as being connected with the Portsmouth Rocket), which left the Course at half-past six, and was in town before one.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—TUESDAY.
(Before Mr. Commissioner Foulblancq.)
IN RE LEWIS DURLACHER.

This day was fixed for the choice of assignees in the matter of the bankrupt who was described as a dealer in pictures, of old Burlington-street, but much better known in the fashionable circles at the west end of the town as chiropodist to his late Majesty George the Fourth, and also to her present most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. He has been many years in business, but latterly it was not enough to support him in his early style of living, and of course of maintaining the patronage which he had experienced for many years. His debts, and liabilities are about £4000, and his assets are very small. The debts proved in the course of the day amounted to about £1500, and Mr. Samuel Moss Mawson, of Berner's-street, Oxford-street, was chosen assignee.

IN RE — DELAMARINE.—IMPORTANT TO FOREIGN CREDITORS.
This day was fixed for the last examination of the bankrupt, described as a wine-merchant, of St. Mary-at-Hill, City. Amongst the proofs tendered in the course of the proceedings was one from a foreign creditor at Bordeaux, which was, however, rejected upon the ground of "informality."

The Learned Commissioner observed, in reference to this and other foreign cases similar to it, it was of some importance it should be known, that if a foreign affidavit was sworn before a consul, it must also be attested by a notary. This did not appear to be understood by the consuls abroad; but it was proper they should at length be informed that it was required by the statute.

The bankrupt having sworn to the truth of his accounts, and answered the usual interrogatories, was declared to have passed his final examination.
IN RE BARON DE BODE.
Mr. Woodruffe moved, that the vesting orders in this case should be discharged. The insolvent had been in prison many years. He had large claims on this Government, which there was great prospect of shortly proving beneficial to the creditors, one of whom had lately obtained a vesting order. This step had entirely deranged the Chancery proceedings, which would have required to begin de novo, had not the friends of the insolvent come forward and paid the detaining creditors' debts, and the insolvent was now at liberty.
The Court dismissed the vesting order.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—NOTTINGHAM, JULY 25.
(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

POISONING.—Benjamin Hurd, aged 24, and Hannah Hurd, his wife, aged 23, were placed at the bar, charged, upon the coroner's inquisition, with the wilful murder of Thomas Robinson, at the parish of Radford, on the 7th of March last. Mr. Mellor conducted the prosecution; the prisoners were defended by Mr. Wildman. After detailing the evidence minutely, Mr. Mellor called several witnesses in support of his case. Mr. Wildman then proceeded to address the jury for the prisoners, contending that the evidence was insufficient to convict the male prisoner, and if it were sufficiently conclusive to warrant the jury in finding his wife guilty, it could only be of the crime of felonious homicide or manslaughter. The learned counsel implored the jury to give the prisoners the benefit of the doubt, which he conceived they were justly entitled to, and thus save them from an ignominious death. His lordship was occupied more than two hours in summing up; after which the jury acquitted the male prisoner, and found the female guilty of manslaughter. The learned judge immediately sentenced her to be transported for life. This trial lasted the whole of Monday, and terminated the business of the Crown Court.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—EXETER, JULY 25.
(Crown Court.—Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.)

William Lazarus and Philip Ewings were indicted for breaking and entering the house of the Rev. W. Timothy Napleton, at Stoke Canon, in this city, and stealing therefrom a quantity of plate. From the failure of evidence as to the mode of their entrance, and as there was no second count charging them with breaking out of the house, they were acquitted of the burglary, but found guilty of stealing from the dwelling-house.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—WESTMINSTER LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.—On Wednesday a further investigation was made by Sir Peter Laurie into the affairs of the above company. He asked if there were any more individuals in attendance who had suffered by this society. Mr. Cuff, a solicitor, came forward on behalf of a poor man named Hampson, who had been induced by the puffs to deposit the sum of £120 in their hands, being the proceeds of his hard earnings during his life, and in consequence he was now little better than a beggar. Mr. Smith, a gentleman in the city, stated that he had discounted bills to the amount of about £2000.—Sir Peter: Why, the liabilities are, according to their account, only £4000, so you must be in to the tune of about one-half.—Mr. Smith (good humouredly): Just so.—Sir Peter: You ought to have known better, and made more inquiries before you parted with your money. Mr. Marshall, of Holloway, held a bill for £40, and asked Sir Peter whether he could have a warrant against Mr. Nicholls, one of the parties.—Sir Peter: If you come to-morrow, I will consult my clerk as to the question.—A long conversation then took place between both parties, which ended in Sir Peter saying his advice was, that the sufferers should attend at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, prefer a bill before the grand jury, and prosecute all the parties, and he would lend every assistance in his power to help them. The justice-room was crowded.

WOMSHIP-STREET.—A grim-looking, sun-browned veteran, who gave the name of Charles George Smith, and stated that he held a commission in an Indian regiment, was brought before Mr. Bingham on Tuesday, and charged with riotous and disorderly conduct at the police station-house in Robert-street, Hoxton. From the evidence of Sergeant Godfrey and other officers of the N division, it appeared that on the preceding night the defendant presented himself at the station-house, and complained of having been grossly insulted by a little tailor whom he had accidentally met at an adjoining public-house, the landlord of which, with his assistants, had forcibly ejected him, on his resenting the indignity. He expressed his determination to have all the parties tried by court-martial, and ordered a detachment of police to turn out and put them under close arrest. As the defendant was considerably inebriated, the sergeant ventured to suggest the propriety of his returning again and preferring his complaint in a cooler moment; but the imputations against his sobriety threw him into a towering passion, and he became so violent in his language and conduct, that they were compelled to lock him up. In the course of the night they were alarmed by a tremendous uproar breaking out in the cell in which he was confined, and in which two drunken tailors happened also to be immured, and on proceeding to ascertain the cause of it, they found the defendant pacing to and fro, uttering violent denunciations, and brandishing a clasp-knife, whilst the terrified tailors were crouching in a corner in momentary expectation that he would execute his threat of dismissing them into eternity, and "sending them to sup with Shah Soojah." The sergeant, with a little manoeuvring, managed to disarm him, and the trembling tailors were removed to a safer apartment.—The defendant assured the magistrate that his excited manner entirely proceeded from the effects of a wound in the head, received in the Indian wars.—Mr. Bingham asked the defendant whether he was at present actively employed in her Majesty's service.—The defendant said that he was now on half-pay, but he had serious thoughts of rejoining his regiment, in order that he might assist his old commander, General Sale, in his perilous position. The gallant general, next to himself, was the only Indian officer at all competent to grapple with the difficulties of our situation; and on his arrival he should recommend him to fortify the passes, the neglect of which, in the first instance, was the main cause of all our disasters. The old officer was proceeding with great gusto to descend further in the same strain, which evidently derived much of its animation from the unexhausted influence of the gin and water, when the magistrate said that he must recall his attention from the seat of war in India to the station-house at Hoxton, and the charge against him of having created a disturbance there, and made war upon the police. He had been locked up all night, which was a sufficient punishment for his intemperate behaviour, and he should now discharge him.—The old veteran thanked the magistrate with a stiff military salute, and marched out of court.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—In reference to the case of a fellow named Alfred Crane, brought before the magistrate at this office, and which excited much public benevolence, an investigation was instituted by the poor-law commissioners, which has resulted in the detection of the gross imposture. Mr. Hardwicke said, that in consequence of the publication of the case, upwards of 32L had been transmitted to him for the benefit of the supposed destitute persons, and that upwards of 2L had been expended. He also intimated, that, as the case was one of deception, he should return the money to the benevolent indi-

viduals who had subscribed so liberally to relieve the wants of persons supposed to be in distress, but who proved to be utterly unworthy of the sympathy the tale of their distress had occasioned. It appeared that Crane was a most accomplished vagabond—that he had deserted his wife, and had absconded from Andover with the woman lately represented to be his wife, to avoid a charge of felony.

UNION-HALL.—On Monday two Jews, named Levi and Jonas, were charged with being concerned in robbing a little girl, the daughter of a laundress, under the following circumstances:—Brooks, a policeman, being on duty at Kennington, saw two Jews, with their clothes-bags on their shoulders, accompanied by a sharp-looking boy, who had all the appearance of a "young prig," following up a little girl, who was carrying a large bundle of clothes. After a little time,



the boy alluded to went up to the girl and said he would help her to carry the bundle, as she appeared to be very tired. The girl, unconscious of the character of the person by whom she was addressed, accepted of his "kind offer," the two Jews keeping behind at a "respectful" distance, when the boy desired the girl to walk into his possession, when he pulled out a gentleman's linen shirt from amongst the things, and dropping it on the ground purposely, it was immediately picked up by Jonas, who crammed it into the bag of his companion Levi, and the boy was about repeating the experiment, when Brooks ran up and seized the two prisoners. The boy, however, made off across Kennington-common and escaped, but the two Jews were secured, and the shirt was found in the bag of one of them.—Levi said that he had no acquaintance with the other parties, and that the mouth of his bag being open, some one thrust a shirt into it which he had no claim to, and was prepared to give it up to the policeman.—The other prisoner said that he found the shirt on the ground, and thinking it dropped out of Levi's bag, he was about replacing it when he was taken into custody.—Mr. Cottingham said that there was no doubt the two prisoners and the boy were acting in concert on the occasion, and that it was unfortunate the latter had escaped. The magistrate then committed the prisoners for a month each to hard labour at Brixton.

GREENWICH.—Henry Cramer, of No. 43, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, civil engineer, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jeremy, charged with endangering the safety of the passengers on the Croydon Railway, and causing the death of Joseph Clutterbuck, the guard of the train.—Mr. Young, the secretary of the London and Croydon Railway Company, attended with the by-laws of the company, but the magistrate was of opinion that no offence against those laws had been committed, and that the indictment could only be supported under the 15th section of the General Railway Act.—Mr. May, who appeared for the defendant, urged Mr. Jeremy to settle the matter summarily, but this was objected to on the ground that the lives of her Majesty's subjects had been seriously endangered by the foolish and indiscreet conduct of the defendant, and that the company had felt it their duty, under the circumstances, to send the case to the assizes. The defendant's solicitor then endeavoured to bring the charge within the meaning and intent of the by-laws, by stating that the intention might be to defraud the company by removing from the third-class carriage to that of the first; but this was overruled by the magistrate, who said that the defendant must answer for it as a misdemeanour under the General Railway Act, and the following evidence was then gone into.—Richard Lowe, being sworn, said—I am a brass turner. I live at No. 3, Rose-street, Covent-garden. I was a passenger on the Croydon Railway on Sunday evening, the 24th inst. I was in the third-class carriage. The defendant was in the carriage with me. We left Croydon at twenty minutes past six o'clock. About three-quarters of a mile from Croydon, as near as I can say, the defendant got out of the carriage he was in and sat on the top of the one adjoining. One of the police guards told him to get down, and he did so, and at the same moment the guard was thrown off the carriage against the bridge No. 14, and was killed. We were going at a very great speed at the time. It was an open carriage the defendant and I were riding in. Defendant was quite sober.—Joseph Seaman, sworn, said—I am superintendent of the police on the Croydon Railway. If a person, whilst climbing from one carriage to another, were to fall on the line, it would be quite sufficient to endanger the lives of the persons travelling by the train.—Defendant: Permit me to state, sir, that when an opinion is advanced it should be proved by facts. Cite me one single instance where the falling of a human body on the line has been the means of overturning the train. In America it not unfrequently happens that sheep and pigs cross the line during the progress of the train, and they have been invariably and literally cut in half; and such, unless the body were of wood, or some such hard substance, would inevitably be the case from the peculiar construction of railway carriage wheels.—Mr. Jeremy said that he must send the case before a jury, and bound the defendant over in 100L, and two sureties in 50L each, for his appearance to answer the charge at the assizes at Guildford.

THE LATE CHARTIST DISTURBANCE AT DEPTFORD.—M^r Donnell, the Chartist leader, whose apprehension while addressing seditious language to a motley assemblage from the parish pump at Deptford, we have already noticed, was on Wednesday brought before the police magistrate, on a charge preferred by Mr. Millalieu, the superintendent of police. The tumultuary character of the meeting was sufficiently proved, and the magistrate required M^r Donnell to find sureties to keep the peace for six months, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each. A meeting on Blackheath was afterwards held, to discuss the usual subjects of declamation, but this separated quietly.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On Saturday night an act of self-destruction was committed by William Farnley, butler to Mrs. Lane Fox, at her residence, 36, Curzon-street, Mayfair. It appears that about ten o'clock the female domestics, hearing the report of fire-arms, became alarmed, and on going into the butler's room, discovered the deceased sitting upright in an arm-chair, his left cheek and the roof of his skull completely blown off. In his right hand was clenched a double-barrelled pistol, both barrels of which appeared to have been recently discharged. The deceased, who had been indisposed for two or three days previously, was between 60 and 70 years of age. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict "That deceased shot himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity."

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON RAILROAD.—Late on Tuesday evening a lengthened inquiry was gone into before Mr. Payne, the city coroner, at Guy's Hospital, on view of the body of Joseph Clutterbuck, aged thirty-eight, one of the guards on the Croydon Railway, who was killed on the above road on Sunday evening last. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that about half-past six o'clock on the evening above mentioned, as the train that left Croydon at the hour stated was going over Croydon-common, a person named Cramer, who was in one of the third class carriages, attempted to get on the roof for the purpose of riding on the guard's seat; the deceased got up for the purpose of turning him off, which Cramer immediately did, and while deceased was in the act of descending off the carriage, the train, which was going very quick at the time, passed under the bridge, deceased's head came in contact with the brickwork of the archway, and threw him off the roof on to the chains between the two carriages. He was immediately got out. When the train came to the Jolly Sailor station he was found quite dead. Mr. Gregory, the resident engineer, stated that no person was allowed to ride on the guard's seat, and the directors had proceeded against Mr. Cramer under the General Railway Act. Mr. H. Cramer stated that on other railways he had rode on the guard's seat, and he thought he could do so on the above line. He was very sorry for the unfortunate occurrence. The jury, after a short hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

WRECK.—Captain Belcher, of her Majesty's ship Sulphur, on the 12th of July, being in lat. 46 40 N., and long. 10 21 W., fell in with part of a wreck. The vessel was of peculiar build, and from her size, of slight scantling. She had a main keel, keelson, and upper keelson. She had been burned to her floor-heads, as far as about midway between the fore and main-masts; is a square-rigged vessel, but the keels and extremities of the planks did not exhibit any symptoms of being affected by the fire. She has probably broken up, after burning to the water's edge. As no barnacles were noticed, it may be inferred that this is a recent wreck.

FLORICULTURE.



THE FUCHSIA.—Of the many varieties of this flower, one, the *Fuchsia Coccinea* held an unrivalled place for many years in the floral collections of this country; this was owing to its early introduction from Chili in 1778, thirty-five years previous to the introduction of any other variety. The *Fuchsia Corymbiflora*, which our illustration represents, is perhaps as hardy as any of the species; it grows and flowers freely if planted in light, rich soil, about the end of May, and will soon form a fine head and an abundance of roots, which will require proper room. The soil can rarely be too rich. This species should not be cut down in the autumn, unless the shoots have died back; it should be left till the wood is completely ripened, and the leaves begin to drop off. During the winter it ought to be preserved from the frost and damp. When replanted it should be shaken out of the old soil; the roots will require trimming slightly; and if potted in a rich earth of compost, and gently watered, the plant will bear three times as many flowers as it would had it been cut down in the autumn. All the species strike freely from cuttings of the young wood, and they thrive much better with bottom heat and a bell-glass. Seeds are frequently ripened and vegetate freely if sown in a rather sandy soil, and many beautiful varieties have been produced from them. We cannot do better than refer to the observations we made use of last week, adding, perhaps, a caution, to protect the plants from the various insects that at this season are so prevalent.

PIGEON EXPRESSES.—The Society of Progress of Brussels sent, some time back, 57 pigeons to Liverpool, with orders to have them let loose on the 4th inst. This was done accordingly, and the following is the result:—The first pigeon returned on the 11th, and gained the chief prize for M. Camille de Bast, of Ghent, member of the society; the second came home on the 12th, belonging to the same gentleman; the third on the 14th, the property of M. Jolly, of Brussels; and the fourth later on the same day, belonging to the winner of the first and second prizes. The delay is attributed to the contrary winds which were prevalent on the day they were let off. Of the 57 pigeons, upwards of 30 had returned from London some time before, in another trial, and more than 20 have come back from Orleans, Tours, Vendome, and Lyons.

CHESSE.

The following game was recently played in Paris between two first-rate players:—

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. K P two | K P one |
| 2. K B P two | Q P two |
| 3. P takes P | P takes P |
| 4. Q P two | Q B P two |
| 5. P takes P | K B takes P |
| 6. K B checks | Q Kt to B 3rd |
| 7. Q. to K second ch. | K Kt to K 2nd |
| 8. K Kt to B 3rd | Q B to K Kt 5th |
| 9. Q B to K 3rd | Q to Kt 3rd |
| 10. B takes B | Q takes Q B |
| 11. Q Kt to B 3rd | Castles on K side |
| 12. Castles on Q side | Q R to Q sq. |
| 13. B to Q 3rd | K to corner |
| 14. K R P one | B to K B 4th |
| 15. K Kt P two | B takes B |
| 16. Q takes B | Kt to Q Kt 5th |
| 17. Q to her 4th | Q to R 4th |
| 18. Q R P one | Kt to Q Kt 5th to Q B 3rd |
| 19. Q to her 3rd | Q R P one |
| 20. K R to K sq. | Q Kt P one |
| 21. Kt to Q 4th | Q Kt P one |
| 22. Kt to Q Kt 3rd | Q to B 2nd |
| 23. Kt to K 2nd | P takes P |
| 24. P takes P | Kt to Q R 4th |
| 25. Q to her B 3rd | Kt to Q B 5th |
| 26. Q to her Kt 4th | R to Q Kt sq. |
| 27. Q to R 4th | K R to Q B sq. |
| 28. K B P one | Q to K 4th |
| 29. Kt at K 2nd to Q 4th | Q to her 3rd |
| 30. R to Q 3rd | Kt at Q B 5th takes P |
| 31. R at Q 3rd to K 3rd | K Kt to its sq. |
| 32. R at K sq. to K 2nd | K Kt to B 3rd |
| 33. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 5th |
| 34. Kt to K Kt 5th | K to Kt sq. |
| 35. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt takes Kt. |
| 36. R takes Kt | Kt to K 5th |

White resigned the game.

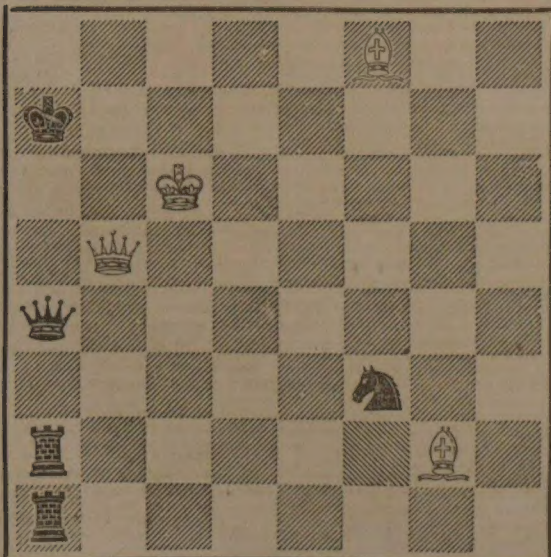
Solution to problem No. 4, in our last.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| K R P one ch. | K takes P |
| K P one | P takes P |
| K B to K B 7th ch. mate | |

PROBLEM No. 5.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.



ANGLING.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

THE EEL.

The eel has a long smooth body, moistened all over with a viscous liquor, which renders him very slippery. He is found in most temperate latitudes in the world; is very tenacious of life, and will live longer out of the water than any other fish. There has been great difference of opinion expressed by writers on the subject of the breeding of eels; however, this appears now to be better understood, and it is acknowledged that they produce their young like other true bony fishes. They are migratory, and appear to have the power of going into the salt or fresh water without any inconvenience. There are four sorts of eels—the silver eel, the greenish or grey eel, the red-finned, and the blackish eel; this last has a broader, flatter, and larger head than the rest, and is reckoned to be the worst. But whether these distinctions are essential, or accidental, will admit of a doubt. The colour of the belly depends on the nature of the water, some being of a golden yellow, and others of the most silvery whiteness, in which case they are called “silver eels.” This fish is very susceptible of cold, and is said to bury himself during the winter in mud; but although eels like to lurk in the mud, yet they are averse to muddy water, because they are liable to be suffocated by it. They are caught in nets, in the time of a flood, at mill dams and such like places; in the daytime they skulk among weeds, under stones, or the roots of trees, or among the planks, piles, or boards of weirs, bridges, or mills; the best time to angle for them is on a rainy or gloomy day, especially after thunder. Your rod must be strong; your line the same as for trolling, with an armed hook, and your bait must be ledger.

Snigging or brogging for eels is a remarkable method of taking them, and is only to be practised on a warm day, when the waters are low. This requires a strong line and a small hook, baited with a lob worm. Put the line into the cleft of a stick about a foot and a half from the bait, and then thrust it into such holes and places before-mentioned, where he is supposed to lurk; and if there be one there, it is a great chance but he will take your bait. Some put that part of the line next the hook into the cleft of the stick; but however that may be, it must be so contrived that the line may be disengaged as soon as the fish takes the bait, without checking him. When he has swallowed it he is not to be drawn out hastily, but after he is tired with pulling, then you may make him more secure.

But by far the best method of taking eels is by laying night lines, which are to be fastened to the bank or a tree, in such a manner that it may not be drawn away with the fish, and the other end cast across the stream with a large plummet of lead or a stone, which will keep it in a proper situation. These lines are made of links, which may be bought at the fishing-tackle shops, and noosed at a proper distance from each other (about thirty inches to a piece of cord of eight or ten yards long; these hooks may be baited with worms, dace, gudgeons, or minnows. These lines must be taken up early in the morning. Dark nights in the autumn are the best for this kind of fishing.

Trimmers baited as directed for pike are often taken by eels; and you will often take them when barbel fishing, and baiting with a worm; in this case get him out as soon as possible, as he will twist and twine about that he will soon spoil, and most likely break or bite in two, your fine gut, with which you must fish for barbel; or at any rate, he will tie it into so many knots, that you will be some time getting it straight again.

A DISCIPLE OF ISAAC WALTON.

MONEY MARKET.

City, Wednesday Evening.
In railway shares, Edinburgh and Glasgow were quoted 47½; Great Western, 87½; ditto, New, 62½; Brighton, 34½ to 35; Blackwall, 9½; Birmingham, thirds, 60½; Greenwich, 5½; ditto, Preference, 17½; South-Western, 62; Manchester and Leeds, New, 33; Midland Counties, 69½; Northern and Eastern, 40½ to 41; South-Eastern, 23½; and ditto, Scrip, 8.

In Joint Stock Bank Shares, London and Westminster were quoted 22½; Provincial of Ireland, 40; and Union of London, 9½ to 10.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the arrivals of English wheat up to Mark Lane, since our last week's report, have not been to say large, the demand for that article has proved dull. However, the finest descriptions have been taken off at prices fully equal to those previously quoted; but the middling and inferior kinds have suffered an abatement of 1s. per quarter, without effecting a clearance. Of foreign wheat, nearly 20,000 quarters have come fresh to hand, while a large quantity has been brought forward duty free. We have experienced a very heavy sale for both red and white, and the currencies have declined from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In corn under lock we have heard of no transactions. Barley, though in short supply, has moved off slowly, and the rates have had a downward tendency. Malt has remained unaltered in value. Owing to the large receipts of oats from abroad, their value has suffered an abatement of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Both beans and peas have fallen 1s. and flour 1s. to 2s.

Wheat.—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 51s 3d to 54s 0d; fine, 54s 5d to 58s; old, 55s 5d to 63s; White, new, 52s 5d to 56s; fine, 60s 3d; superfine, new, 62s 6d to 67s 6d; Talavera, 67s 6d to 69s; old, 66s 6d to 70s; Foreign, free, 51s 5d to 56s 0d; fine, 56s 6d to 62s; superfine, 62s 6d to 63s.

Rye.—new, 35s 7d to 36s.

Barley.—Grinding, 24s 2d to 26s; fine, 27s 2d to 28s; Malting ditto, 28s 2d to 30s; fine, 29s 2d to 30s.

Oats.—feed, English, 20s 2d to 22s; fine, 22s 2d to 24s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 2d to 26s; fine, 27s 2d to 28s; Scotch, potato, 27s 2d to 28s 0d; fine, 28s 0d to 29s 2d; fine, 29s 2d to 30s; Scotch, feed, 21s 2d to 23s 2d; fine, 24s 2d to 25s 0d; Irish, potato, 24s 2d to 25s 0d; fine, 25s 2d to 26s 0d; Irish, feed, white, 14s 1d to 15s; fine, 15s 2d to 16s; black, 13s 2d to 14s 0d; fine, 14s 2d to 15s; Foreign, feed, fine, 22s 2d.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 65s 4d; barley, 27s 10d; Oats, 21s 6d; ryes, 36s 5d; beans, 35s 1d; peas, 34s 0d.

Cocoa.—per cwt.—West India, 35s to 40s.

Coal.—Chester main, 16s 3d; New Tanfield, 13s 9d; Old Tanfield, 13s 9d; South Ponton, 14s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 18s 6d; Wylam, 16s 3d; Braddyll's Hutton, 20s 9d; Lambton, 20s 3d; Hartlepool, 20s 6d; Blyth, 14s 6d; Cowper's 18s per ton. Ships arrived, 6.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 55s to 58s; New ditto 50s to 55s; New Clover Hay, 80s. to 100s; Old ditto, 95s to 120s; Old Straw, 36s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 40s to 43s per load.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; Veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; Pork, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 2d. Ditto, Newgate and Lendall, by the carcass—Beef, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 0d.

Although the supplies of live stock and dead meat brought forwards in the above markets have been seasonably good, the demand, generally speaking, has ruled steady, and previous rates have been well supported.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—FRIDAY.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bank Stock, 167½. | India Stock, — pm. |
| 3 per Cent Red. 91½. | Ditto Bonds, 81 pm. |
| 3 per Cent Cons. 91½. | Ditto Old Annuities. |
| 3½ per Cent Red. 100½. | Ditto New Annuities. |
| New 3½ per Cent, 100½. | Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 49 pm. |
| Long Annuities to expire. | Ditto 500l., 51 pm. |
| Jan. 1860, 12 9 16. | Ditto Small, 51 pm. |
| Oct. 1859. | Bank Stock for Account. |
| Jan. 1860. | India Stock for Opg. |
| | Consols for Opg., 91. |



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

INSOLVENT.

R. BYERS, Pittfield-street, Hoxton, lace-maker.

BANKRUPTS.

G. CHAPMAN, Pullin's-place, Islington, cowkeeper.

T. H. MUNDAY, Fore-street, Cripplegate, bookseller.

J. METCALFE and T. METCALFE, Cambridge, upholsterers.

J. COTTON, Nottingham, and Sheepsand, Leicestershire, hosier.

A. LEIGHTON, Liverpool, merchant.

J. SCOTT, Birmingham, gun maker and manufacturer.

D. HODGSON, Sandwich, Kent, banker.

J. LANG, 8, ARMITAGE, R. REDFEARN, and J. SYKES, Liversedge, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturers, and scribbling and fulling millers.

ELIZABETH F. RICHARDSON, Manchester, publican.

J. DICKENS, Northampton, upholsterer and paper-hanger.

E. WILKINS, Swansea, Glamorganshire, linen-draper.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

INSOLVENT.

J. TILL, Nine-elms, brewer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

F. E. TURNER, Holywell, druggist.

BANKRUPTS.

R. C. GRAY and H. T. GRAY, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars.

H. WESTWOOD, Wolverhampton, steelyard-maker.

S. SEDGLEY, Dudley, grocer.

T. CLARKE, Rugby, Warwickshire, mercer.

W. STONE and K. BLAKE, Bristol, tailors.

J. WATSON, sen., and J. WATSON, jun., Wath-upon-Deane, York, brewers.

J. SKELTON, Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, miller.

T. H. WOOD, Ranelagh-road, Pimlico, engineer.

W. WOOD, Picket-street Chambers, Strand, bill-broker.

T. CHAPMAN, Tottenham-court-road, dairyman.

C. KING, J. SANDEL, and D. H. KING, Berners-street, Oxford-street, paper-stainers.

J. FITTON Bolton-le-Moors, smallware dealer.

C. L. WRENSHALL, Liverpool, music-dealer.

F. ARTHUR and E. ARTHUR, Birmingham, coach-makers.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending July 26, 1842, is 37s. 0d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.



BIRTHS.

On the 25th inst., at 10, Carlton House-terrace, Lady Ridley, of a son.

On the 25th inst., at Temple Dinsley, the lady of Thomas Plumer Halsey, Esq., of a son, still-born.

On the 26th inst., at Paris, the lady of G. S. Harcourt, Esq., of Ankerwyke House, Buckinghamshire, of a daughter, still-born.

On the 24th inst., at Kingweston, Somerset, the lady of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., M.P., of a son.

On the 24th inst., at Norfolk-square, Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Yaldwyn, Madras Army, of a son.

On the 24th inst., in Guildford-street, Russell-square, the lady of Forbes Winslow, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of John Alexander Hankey, Esq., of a daughter.

At Belfast, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Clark, 54th Regiment, of a son.

On the 26th inst., at Westbourne-street, Hyde-park gardens, the lady of F. W. Russell, Esq., of a son.

On the 26th inst., at Limsfield Rectory, Surrey, Mrs. Walpole, of a son.

At Boxley House, Kent, the Lady Margaret Marsham, of a son.



MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd inst., the Rev. Reginald Courtenay, son of the late Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, to Georgiana, second daughter of Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart., K. C. B., at the seat of her aunt, Bedale, Yorkshire.

On the 25th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Theophilus Isles Smith, Esq., of Oporto, Portugal, to Mary, widow of the late George Sandeman, Esq., of St. Swinburn's-lane, London.

At Battle, Sussex, Henry Whitmarsh, Esq., to Mary Ann, daughter of the Very Rev. John Littler, Dean of Battle.

On the 26th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Robert John, only son of John Bagshaw, Esq., of Gloucester-place, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Richard Baker, Esq., of Barham-house, Elstree.

On the 26th inst., at St. Mary's, Wanstead, Francis Lawrence, youngest son of Michael Bland, Esq., of St. Leonard-on-Sea, to Agatha Elizabeth, second daughter of Jonathan Chapman, Esq., of Wanstead.

On the 26th inst., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. S. H. Field, M.A., Rector of Honeychurch, Devon, to Ann, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Chaplin, M.A., of St. Martin's Chapel.

At St. Peter's, Walworth, William Bell, Esq., to Theodosia, daughter of Richard Penny, Esq., late of the Board of Trade.

On the 26th inst., at Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, Irwin Grant de Longneuil, Esq., only son of the Baron de Longneuil, Canada, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Frind Cregoe Colmore, Esq., of Moor End, Gloucestershire.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst., at Lee, Kent, Alfred, eldest son of the late Alfred Thrale Perkins, Esq., to Fanny Valpy, eldest daughter of Thomas Allen Shuter, Esq., of Lee.



DEATHS.

At his residence, Laurieston-lodge, Hampstead, on the 25th inst., Sir William Woods, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, and Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, in the 56th year of his age.

On the 24th inst., at Mount Pleasant, Isle of Wight, Susannah, the widow of John Kirkpatrick, Esq., aged 75.

On the 23rd inst., at his residence, in Walcot-place, Lambeth, Robert Watmore, Esq., aged 53 years, late a vice-president of the inland department of the General Post-office.

On the 21st inst., at Greenwich Hospital, Captain William Edge, R.N., aged 91, one of the Captains of that establishment.

On the 21st inst., at Calverleigh Court, Tiverton, in the 92d year of her age, Catherine Elizabeth, relict of the late Lieutenant-General Chapman, Royal Artillery.

At Mitcham, Surrey, Mary, widow of Flower Freeman, Esq., of Kennington-lane, and of Barbadoes, cousin of Lord Brougham.

At Ramsgate, Mr. William Henry Savory, of Monument-yard, City, in his 60th year.

At Maidstone, on the 19th inst., Elizabeth, relict of the late Alexander Stephens, Esq., of Park-house, Chelsea, aged 81.

On the 23rd inst., at Ilfracombe, North Devon, Lady Wrey, wife of Sir Boarcliff Falk Wrey, Bart., of Tawstock.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

AND THE LARGE ENGRAVING OF LONDON IN 1842.

Opinions of the Press.

We have the gratification of acknowledging our obligations to the leading London Journals for the very handsome and flattering manner in which they had thought proper to notice the exertions of the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and we have also a similar duty to discharge towards our brethren of the provincial press and sister kingdom, from whom we have received an unanimous verdict of approval, couched in such terms that it really looks like egotism to quote their opinions. The sin of vanity, however, is much less heinous than that of ingratitude, and in this dilemma we cannot hesitate on which horn to impale ourselves. From all parts of the civilised globe, and from all parties, whatever their political shade or colour, have we received those flattering testimonials to our merits (which can only serve to stimulate us to future exertions); but our space precludes the possibility of quoting more than the few following, which may be taken as fairly indicative of the general tone with which our labours have been hailed:—

(From the *Times*, of Tuesday, Jan. 10.)

LONDON IN 1842.—A splendid print under this title has been published by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, representing a bird's-eye view of the great metropolis from the summit of the Duke of York's column. The pictorial effect is really very fine; the perspective is well managed; the accuracy with which individual objects of interest are represented is as admirable as the beauty and the boldness of the general picture; while the nicety of execution, along with the softened blending of lights and shades, reflects high honour on the artist, and shows the extent to which wood-engraving has been perfected in this country. There could not be a more appropriate and acceptable present (in so portable a form) for country friends; and we can imagine the interest with which the "young ones," to whom London is "but as a dream," would gaze upon this fine picture of its glories.

(From the *Morning Post*, of Thursday, Jan. 12.)

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietors of this ably-conducted paper have just presented to their subscribers a *tableau monotre* view of the west end of London and the parts adjacent, which for neatness of finish and execution surpasses anything of the kind that we ever inspected. It is said that M. Claudet, with his apparatus, perched himself, like *Asmodeus*, upon the top of the Duke of York's column, for the purpose of taking the view. Whoever be the artist, he has given an accurate representation of London as it is at the present moment, and all the steeples, including the scaffolding round the Nelson monument, are handed down to posterity with wonderful precision; and in addition to the usual mass of valuable information and the beautiful illustrations which adorn this journal, a compendious index is appended, which will render the volume when bound up invaluable as a book of reference for the events of the past year. The first volume is now published entire, and we most cordially congratulate the proprietors on the unprecedented success with which their endeavours to improve the public taste and morals have been attended. The extraordinary increase in their circulation must also necessarily tend to depreciate that of the infamous trashy prints which have long been a disgrace to the weekly press of this country, and which we hope to see superseded by the healthful influence of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

(From the *Morning Herald*, of Wednesday, Jan. 11.)

It is with much satisfaction that we have observed the rapid progress which has been made in general estimation within the last few months by a publication of an entirely novel and decidedly meritorious character. This publication is the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly newspaper, which not only bids fair altogether to supersede many of its less worthy rivals, but has already made considerable progress towards effecting that desirable object. The weekly prints to which we allude have long enjoyed a factitious reputation, founded ostensibly upon their assuming to address themselves more particularly to the wants and wishes of the people at large, but, in reality, working for the abatement of all moral feeling, subverting all religious principle, and widely extending opinions of the most disloyal and pernicious character. These publications had unhappily absorbed a large number of that class of readers who have only the opportunity of seeing a newspaper once a week, and to their evil influence may be attributed much of the discontent which has from time to time manifested itself among the working people.

The scope and tendency of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are entirely the reverse of that which we have condemned; its purpose is to improve at the same time both the mind and the taste of the people: to elevate the moral tone of the weekly newspaper readers, and combine amusement with instruction. This end has been fully attained by the judicious management of those who conduct the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It presents at once an epitome of all the intelligence which the labours of the daily press have accumulated, and adds to that information original articles of abiding merit, connected with the most important or interesting topics of the day—the whole illustrated in the fullest and most satisfactory manner by the ablest artists. The first volume of this work now lies before us, richly embellished with the most attractive engravings, and replete with the most compendious information. Its cheapness would excite our wonder at the possibility of giving so much for so small a sum (the price being only sixpence), were we not assured, from good authority, that its circulation already nearly equals that of the most prominent among the Sunday papers. This is a natural result; for the attraction being as much for the eye as the understanding, the weekly purchaser will inevitably be led towards that which gives him pleasure to look at as well as to read. It is not to be inferred that the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS has created a new class of readers—such a result is only the work of much time; but it has done even better, it has drawn within its vortex numbers of those who formerly read the only publications accessible to them, which added nothing to their information but a knowledge of vice or infidelity. At the same time we are gratified to learn that the list of subscribers comprehends a large number of the well-informed and highly-educated.

The most recent achievement of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS is the publication, in one enormous sheet, of a superb view of the metropolis, taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures—one a north and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest is well brought out, and the most conspicuous features of the great city are at once discovered. To publish a plate like this was a great undertaking, but it has been as successfully accomplished as it was boldly conceived.

To ensure the complete success of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, it has only to continue steadily in the career which it has so well begun.

(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—This is the title of a magnificent plate which has been presented by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers on the occasion of the new year. It is certainly the most extraordinary example of pictorial illustration which has ever yet been offered by a newspaper, and giving convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process, applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood engraving. The extent of the prospect, comprising the whole length and width of the imperial City, from two points of view, the breadth of the masses into which the artist throws his subject, the richness of the groups, the skilful contrasts of light and shade, all combine to make this the most eligible "Picture of London" which has ever been produced. It is, in short, the sole means by which foreigners and country readers can form to themselves any idea of the grandeur of the British metropolis, which, we may be pardoned for reminding our readers at this holiday season, is known to be paved with gold. The present number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS is accompanied by a supplement of equal size. Both are replete with interesting letter-press, illustrated by wood-cuts of various excellence, and such as must present a rich banquet to the lovers of pictorial art, the taste for which we rejoice to remark daily acquires greater strength and extension throughout the country.

(From the *Globe*.)

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is unique in its character and design. The proprietors select the most interesting subjects connected with the passing events of the day, and supply a series of beautifully executed wood-engravings, accompanied by letter-press descriptions, to illustrate and perpetuate their occurrence. In addition to the enterprise which marks the progress of this weekly publication, its proprietors have shown their sense of the patronage their undertaking has obtained from the public, by presenting their regular subscribers with a colossal engraving from a steel plate, the superior execution of which must have cost a very considerable sum: the value of each impression, on a moderate estimate, must go far to equal the sum of the entire cost of the journal from the publication of its first number. We draw attention to the journal as meriting unqualified approval; and invite an inspection of the engraving, which is exhibited in the window of the office, in justification of the terms of praise in which we have felt impelled to speak of it.

(From the *Hereford Journal*.)

The enterprise of the British press in procuring information is admitted on all hands, but it was reserved for the LONDON NEWS to go far beyond all its competitors in pictorial embellishment. "London in 1842," a view taken from the summit of the Duke of York's column, is not more remarkable for its gigantic dimensions, but for the correctness and delicacy of its details. It is worthy of an elegant frame, and a place in the library or sitting-room. Besides this engraving, Nos. 35 and 36, with the supplement, are adorned with an almost endless variety of superior embellishments.

(From the *Derby Mercury*.)

In an age like the present, remarkable for the abundant resources to which the intellectual and inquiring mind may have recourse for increasing knowledge and information, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must be acknowledged to be without a rival. Valuable as an historical record of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland, and as a faithful delineation

of the times in which we live, it abounds no less with spirit-stirring anecdote and affecting incident of every-day occurrence. The magnificence of its pictorial embellishments, alone, cannot but create the most pleasing interest in its favour in the general sentiments and opinions of its readers. We particularly recommend the volume for the past year, if appropriately bound, as admirably adapted for a Christmas present to the young of both sexes, certain that they will be delighted with its perusal, while, at the same time, it will form a useful and attractive addition to their libraries, and prove an entertaining companion in a lady's boudoir, or drawing-room.

(From the *Liverpool Courier*.)

Decidedly the most spirited literary effort of the day is the getting-up of the above periodical, the plan of which is as novel as the execution is beautiful. The design, indeed, is one which would scarcely fail to be successful, combining, as it does, information on the passing topics of the day with pictorial representations, and thereby appealing to two of the strongest of the popular appetites, curiosity and the love of amusement. The only marvel is, how it can answer the purposes of the publishers, seeing the enormous expense they must be at, for a continued weekly succession of new cuts. By a most extended circulation alone can they possibly be remunerated; and we cannot doubt but in this they will not be disappointed. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is honourably distinguished from many of the popular periodicals of the metropolis, and may be safely admitted into any family, being not less unexceptionable in its tone than it is attractive in its aspect.

(From the *Wiltshire Gloucestershire Standard*.)

We have been favoured with a map of London, presented by the spirited proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers. This artistical production is really of a first-rate character, and gives a convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood engraving.

(From the *Western Luminary*.)

VIEW OF LONDON.—We have been much gratified with the sight of a new view of London, recently published by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It was taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures—one a north, and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest is well brought out, and the most conspicuous features of the great city are at once discovered. As a work of art, this picture deserves to be most favourably spoken of, and the proprietors of the LONDON NEWS are entitled to great credit for their liberality and spirit in bringing it out. Of that paper itself we are glad of an opportunity of saying a word in commendation. Its illustrations are executed with great skill, and its epitome of the news of the week is very full and correct.

(From the *Liverpool Chronicle*.)

We suppose the paper appellation the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now known to everybody, and purchased by almost everybody; if not, we would advise a commencement at once, for everybody ought to be in possession of so rich a fund of art as it embodies. Unlike the generality of illustrated works, the subjects get better and better, both as regards finish and design. The views of London, given with the final number for 1842, are beautifully and correctly engraved, and are of themselves prodigies of art. We wish the proprietors of this spirited paper all the success they deserve, and feel assured that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will outlive and outlast all the ephemera of the day.

(From the *Liverpool Albion*.)

We believe that all our readers have either seen or heard of this paper, which has recently been making such creditable efforts to gain public favour that it has become popular throughout the three kingdoms, and we have even read its praises in the journals of the West Indies and of North America. All who have seen the numerous illustrations published in each number must be aware of their great excellence. The artists employed must be individuals of high ability, for the freedom, grace, and boldness displayed, are indications not only of long practice, but of great genius. In addition to the lavish embellishments given in each number, the proprietors have recently presented their subscribers with two superb views of "The Great Metropolis of England," which ought to be preserved with extreme care, as they are certainly extraordinary specimens of art.

(From the *Bristol Gazette*.)

It is really, in this age of puffery and pretension, quite refreshing to be able to speak sincerely in terms of praise of any new publication, and we are able to do so most unqualifiedly of this work. It is unique in its conception, design, and execution; bringing the aid of the pencil to the description of the pen; and thus giving, in an elegant, cheap, and compendious shape, the "very form and pressure," not only of the times we live in, but those of by-gone days. With the first number of the present year, the proprietors have presented to their subscribers a splendid engraving of "London in 1842," a picture which, whether we regard the extent of the design or the beauty of the execution, stands, we think, quite unrivalled in its kind.

(From the *Waterford Mirror*.)

We have received the number containing the Colosseum Print of London, 6-4 feet large, beautifully executed, and certainly one of the greatest wonders ever produced in printing.

(From the *Tipperary Constitution*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We have been favoured with two very splendid views of London, by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We have shown them to several persons, who are intimately acquainted with the great metropolis, and they have unanimously pronounced them to be most faithful and accurate. Indeed we must say that we were not a little surprised when we opened those very beautiful and ornamented prints.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator*.)

The last number of this very cheap, interesting, and ably-conducted publication contains the promised print of the "New View of London," which represents the great metropolis from the summit of the Duke of York's column. The print, which is given on an enormous sheet, is really magnificent. The views appear to be admirably executed, and the various objects of interest are fully developed. The last number is also accompanied by a large supplement, both containing a quantity of interesting letter-press and a great variety of beautifully executed wood-engravings illustrative of the different subjects treated of. In fine, we consider the ILLUSTRATED NEWS one of the best and cheapest publications of its kind.

(From the *Ulster Times*.)

LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.—Some months since a weekly newspaper was established in London, called the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which presented, or rather, at its commencement promised to present, the rare attraction of combining pictorial illustrations of public events and of the scenes of their occurrence. We confess we were anything but sanguine of its success when looking over the prospectus, and still less so when we obtained the first number, as the literary matter was excellent, well selected, and well arranged, and the illustrations really admirable. We could not even conceive how the proprietor would contrive to remunerate himself for the immense outlay of capital which was evidently required to support weekly, the talent which the first number displayed. In fact, we concluded that it was merely a gaudy show thrown out to catch a whale, and that each succeeding publication would be inferior to its predecessor, until eventually it would die a natural death. From a feeling of curiosity we continued to purchase the paper, and we were as much pleased as astonished to observe, that, instead of diminishing it was weekly increasing in beauty and strength. Every subject of popular interest for the time we found illustrated in a manner which would do credit to works of a very ambitious class; and not those alone, but foreign scenery, metropolitan churches, public characters, nooks and corners of old England, came from the hands of the artist with surprising accuracy and delicacy of finish. The publisher, however, although his readers were getting treble value for their money, considered that at the close of the year he would treat them to a *bonne bouche*, surpassing anything they had previously received from his hands, and accordingly, with an enterprise seldom, if ever, equalled by a weekly paper, he engaged M. Claudet with his Daguerreotype apparatus, perched him on the top of the Duke of York's column, and from the view there taken produced the most accurate, and decidedly one of the most admirably-executed pictures of London we have ever seen. In the *Times*, *Herald*, and *Post*, we observe this achievement noticed in terms of the highest eulogy; but were those notices even more favourable than they are, they would not have exceeded the truth. We feel gratified in having it in our power to recommend this agreeable and unique newspaper to public attention, as well on account of its literature as of the variety and beauty of its illustrations.

(From the *Somerset County Gazette*.)

NEW VIEW OF LONDON.—We have received a copy of the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly newspaper of considerable ability, embellished with a variety of woodcuts, accompanied with an engraving on an enormous sheet, representing London as it at present exists. The engraving is cleverly executed, every object of interest is neatly defined, and the most remarkable features of modern Babylon are at once recognized.

(From the *Drughda Argus*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We took occasion in May of the past year, to notice a weekly paper then newly published, under the title of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Since then this Periodical has been progressing in public favour, and very deservedly so. The tendency of the "News" is to improve at the same time the mind and the taste of the people, which object it carries out by well written original articles, and by beautiful engravings illustrating all the interesting occurrences of the day. We notice it now chiefly on account of a magnificent plate presented to its subscribers in the opening of the new year. It is a *tableau monotre* of London in two parts; a north and south view, taken by the Daguerreotype from the summit of the York Column. The picture must be correct since it was delineated by the glorious sun himself. All the prominent features of London can be at once recognized, by any one who knows that city, and for those who do not, the "Illustrated News" contains an index. To give some idea of the difficulty of preparing this enormous print, which is four feet six inches by three feet, we may mention that the Daguerreotype impression was

first taken upon small plates of silver from the sun's rays, then copied, and the deficiencies filled in from nature. Then engraved upon wood, to effect which a perfect plane was formed of a number of small blocks of four or five inches square. This plane had to be formed without line, speck, or flaw. The drawing upon the wood was the next step, and this was followed by the engraving. To effect this, eighteen artists were employed for two months, night and day, at the different departments. It was finally stereotyped to guard against accidents of the press, and finally launched to the public. To subscribers of six months previous, the plate is given gratis, to others it is sold for a guinea, if coloured two guineas.

(From the *Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Herald*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—The last number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS—a weekly newspaper of considerable ability, and which is embellished with a variety of appropriate wood-cuts—is accompanied with an engraving, on one enormous sheet, representing London as it at present exists. The engraving is cleverly executed, every object of interest is neatly defined, and the most remarkable features of the Modern Babylon are at once recognized. The two views—one of which is a north, and the other a south view of London—have been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, and the point of sight selected by the artist is the summit of the Duke of York's column. Altogether, the picture is the completest of the sort we have ever seen, and must have cost a world of time and trouble.

(From the *Scottish Reformers' Gazette*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Truly this is the age of enterprise, and we may say that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is one of the most remarkable newspapers in Great Britain. We have been politely favoured with the number for the week ending January. Not only does it give many splendid wood-cuts or engravings, illustrative of the articles discussed in it; but it is accompanied with a splendid sketch or engraving of the vast city of London, on an entire sheet of paper measuring 52 by 36 inches. This is truly prodigious. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published weekly. The price of it is only one shilling. It can be sent free by post, as it is stamped like a newspaper. It assuredly deserves every encouragement, and we shall be glad to see it extensively patronized in Scotland.

(From the *Sheffield Iris*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—We believe all our readers have either seen or heard of this paper, which has recently been making such creditable efforts to gain public favour that it has become popular throughout the three kingdoms, and we have even read its praises in the journals of the West Indies and of North America. All who have seen the numerous illustrations published in each number must be aware of their great excellence. The artists employed must be individuals of high ability, for the freedom, grace, and boldness displayed are indications not only of long practice, but of great genius. In addition to the lavish embellishments given in each number, the proprietors have recently presented their subscribers with two superb views of "The Great Metropolis of England," which ought to be preserved with extreme care, as they are certainly extraordinary specimens of art.

(From the *Newcastle Courant*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The embellishments of this admirable publication appear to become more numerous and excellent with each succeeding week. The first volume has just been completed; and the supplementary part is literally filled with pictorial illustrations, whilst the index affords a key to the social and political history of the world during the last six months. The most surprising effort of the proprietors is an enormous plate, entitled "London in 1842," and presented to the subscribers on the occasion of the new year. It represents a bird's-eye view of the great city from the Duke of York's column, and as a work of art is really surprising, having been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet. The effect is very striking; every object of interest is clearly discernible, and the neatness of execution and finish honourable to the artists of the country.

(From the *Dundee Herald*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietors of this splendidly-illustrated newspaper have presented their readers with a beautiful engraving of London, as it at present exists, on an enormous sheet, as a new-year's gift, and a frontispiece to the first volume of the work. It is a first-rate picture, cleverly executed, and is a noble triumph of art. There are two views, north and south, of London, taken from the summit of the Duke of York's Column, by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet. A key to it is given, by which every object of importance is easily distinguished, and a pretty accurate idea given of the vastness of the "city of the world."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is a most admirable family paper, and gives, for sixpence, an excellent summary of the news of the week, a rich fund of literary matter, and, what is its chief attraction, a number of beautiful pictorial illustrations of objects of interest.

(From the *Preston Pilot*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietor of this paper has nobly redeemed his promise of providing a weekly newspaper that should do honour to the age in which it was produced; and whilst he has so faithfully performed his part, we trust that he has not been disappointed in receiving that ample support which his unexalted endeavours have so well entitled him to expect. In addition to the numerous and very superior specimens of the graphic art, given weekly, the proprietor has presented the subscribers with two very magnificent views of "the City of the World," our own great metropolis, the talent evinced in the production of which, is of the highest order: indeed, the art of wood engraving must have received so powerful a stimulus, through the instrumentality of this paper, as cannot fail to raise it to an eminence which must make it the envy and admiration of the whole world of letters.

(From the *Kilkenny Journal*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—We have already expressed our opinion of the merits of this extremely interesting paper. But the fact of the spirited proprietors having made a present to their subscribers of a magnificent print, entitled "London in 1842," calls for a fresh meed of approbation. These splendid views of London have been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet—one is northern, and the other southern. They are executed in the highest style of art, and are contained in one immense sheet. If anything were wanting to complete the popularity of this elegant and admirable journal, it is now supplied by that *chef-d'œuvre*, "London in 1842."

(From the *Kent Herald*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—Under this title the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have published a print, gratuitously presented to their subscribers, of unequalled magnitude and excellence. It is a view of London, taken from the summit of the Duke of York's column, looking to the south over St. James's Park, and to the north towards Regent's Quadrant, embracing almost every object of architectural interest in this vast expanse—Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Regent Street, the Athenaeum, St. Martin's Church, the Reform and the United Service Club-houses, the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the Parks, St. Paul's Cathedral, &c. &c. It is probably the largest wood engraving ever undertaken, and could only be executed by the application of modern science, under the direction of first-rate artistic talent and a very large pecuniary outlay. The views were first taken separately by the Daguerreotype, combined by skilful draughtsmen, and transferred to sixty of the largest slabs of box-wood that could be procured. The junction of these and the obtaining from the whole an engraving of uniform excellence, is among the miracles of modern art. We understand it has occasioned quite a *sensation* in the metropolis, and will no doubt largely contribute to increase the already extensive popularity of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

* The Westminster Bridge Railroad Company published, at the outset of their business, a large print taken from the same position, bearing some similarity to the present work, but it is needless to say, much inferior to it in size and distinctness.

(From the *Cork Southern Reporter*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We have received the first number for the new year of a weekly journal, entitled the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, accompanied by a print containing two views of the "Great Metropolis." Of the taste and ability displayed in the design and execution of this splendid work of art, we cannot speak in terms of sufficient admiration. It is unquestionably the most useful and elegant production in that line we have ever seen, and we are satisfied that some years since such a print could not have been purchased under at least One Guinea. It has been however presented *gratis* to the subscribers of that journal, and will be a most acceptable present to all who wish for a correct and comprehensive representation of the several interesting and conspicuous features of the great city. This unique production has been executed by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, and affords the most unquestionable proof of the value of that extraordinary invention. The light and shade are most judiciously managed, while the group of the many conspicuous objects is so correctly arranged as to form not merely a perfect picture, but a valuable reference for strangers to the most remarkable objects in London. Referring our readers to the advertisement in our columns for a more minute description of this magnificent plate, we shall only say that the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are entitled to the warmest support of every patron of art and literature, and that the enterprise which could conceive and successfully accomplish such an undertaking must ensure them that extensive circulation for their admirably conducted Journal which it is so justly entitled to. The illustrations in every number are numerous, the subjects well chosen, and the execution, in every instance, highly creditable to the artists. There is also a quantity of well selected and original matter contained in each publication, and it has this peculiar recommendation, that its object is to elevate the moral tone of that class who form the greater portion of the readers of Weekly Newspapers, while every thing objectionable is carefully excluded from its columns. We cordially wish it every success.

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